Participant Package: Preparing a Woodlot Licence Plan & Electronic Forest Management Informational Session

Acknowledgements for Their Work in this Project go to:

Integrated Woods Services Ltd.
Alex Fraser Research Forest
Directis Consulting Group
Federation of BC Woodlot Associations
British Columbia Ministry of Forests
Forest Investment Account

March 1, 2005

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Overview

This informational session consists of two presentations:

- Preparing a Woodlot Licence Plan, and
- Electronic Forest Management

This is a training session, and we hope that at the end of it you will walk away with a stronger grasp on preparing your Woodlot Licence Plan and using the Electronic Forest Management systems.

Throughout the presentation, the trainer will provide multiple opportunities for questions and answers. Feel free to ask your questions at these times.

We have provided this package for you to follow along and take notes while the trainer gives each presentation. And we hope that you will find this information useful for future reference.

Woodlot Licence Plan Introduction

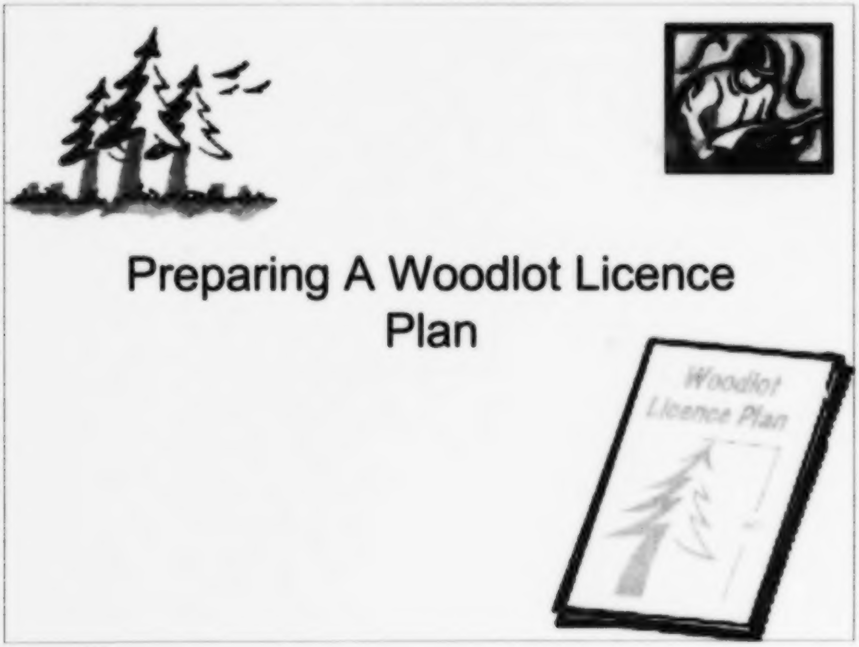
Welcome to the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) training module. Woodlot Licence Plans are a new requirement, introduced in the *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA) and the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (WLPPR). These new statutes:

- consolidate the planning requirements under previous regulations;
- impose a duty to recognize government's objectives for Woodlots and for forest land management;
- require licensees to develop strategies or results to attain government's objectives;
- establish default performance requirements; and
- allow licensees flexibility to modify the default performance requirements (i.e. propose alternative performance requirements) to achieve objectives in innovative ways.

This training session was designed to help licensees complete their first Woodlot Licence Plan, and was built from a template that has been developed by the Ministry of Forests. It incorporates material from previous training packages:

- Woodlot Planning and Practices Workshop, 2004
- Tools Not Rules: Development and Extension of Management Tools for Small-Scale Forestry (Module 1 - Map-Based Management Planning)

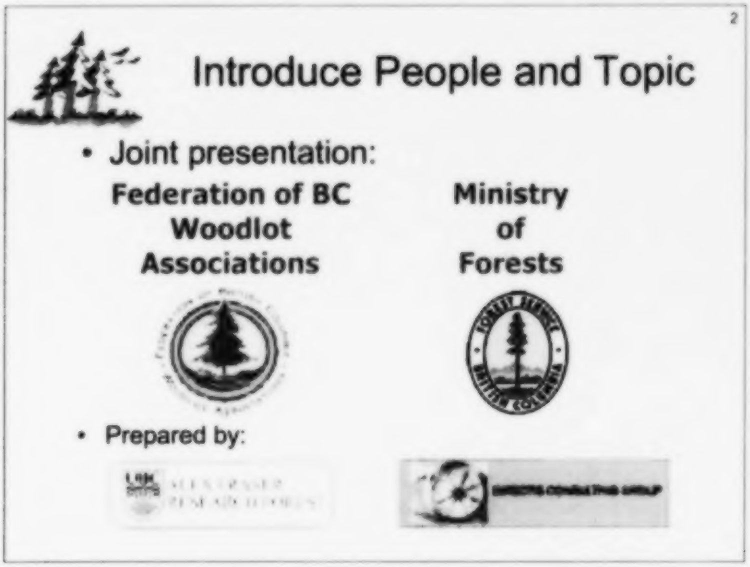
We hope that this new approach to woodlot management will encourage licensees to seize the opportunity to understand their management objectives, and develop strategies and practices that make their management more efficient, more effective, and more enjoyable. It is hoped this will make holders of woodlot licences more self-reliant and better able to participate in discussions with the appropriate professional.



Preparing A Woodlot Licence Plan

Woodlot
Licence Plan

1. Workshop Welcome



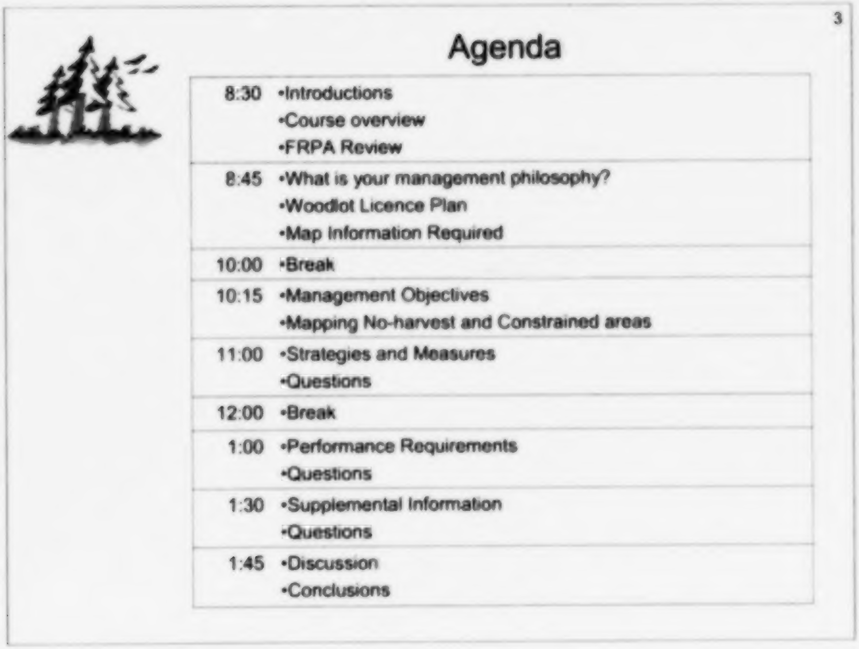
Introduce People and Topic

- Joint presentation:

Federation of BC Woodlot Associations | **Ministry of Forests**

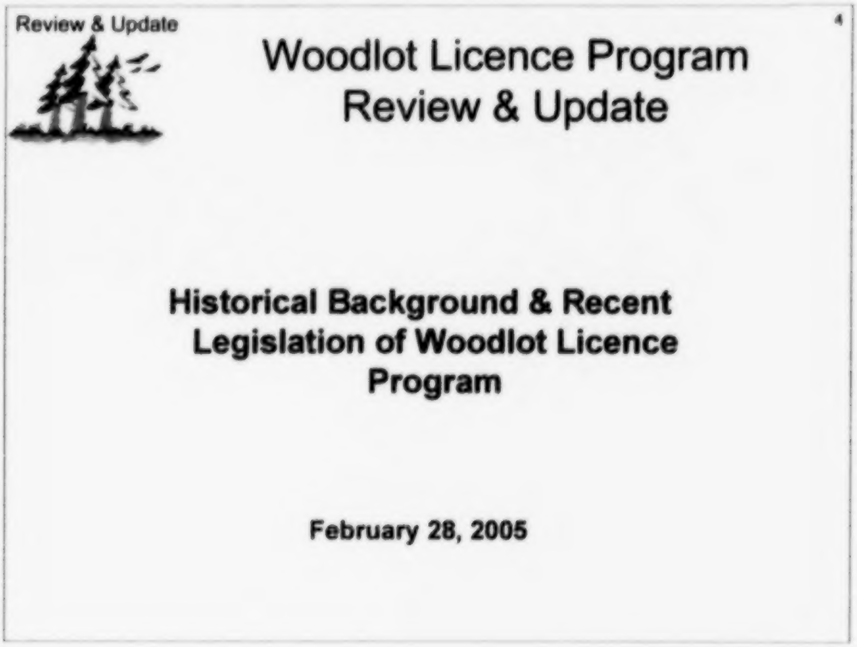
- Prepared by:

1. **Introduce presenters, developers**
2. **Round-table self introductions**
3. **Introduce Today's Training:**
    - The Woodlot association has been involved from an early stage in developing the policy changes that you'll be learning about today.
    - Today's workshop is a joint effort between the BC Woodlot Association and the Ministry of Forests.
    - Funding for the development and delivery of the training materials has been jointly coordinated and is, in part, from the Forest Investment Account (FIA).



Agenda

8:30	•Introductions •Course overview •FRPA Review
8:45	•What is your management philosophy? •Woodlot Licence Plan •Map Information Required
10:00	•Break
10:15	•Management Objectives •Mapping No-harvest and Constrained areas
11:00	•Strategies and Measures •Questions
12:00	•Break
1:00	•Performance Requirements •Questions
1:30	•Supplemental Information •Questions
1:45	•Discussion •Conclusions



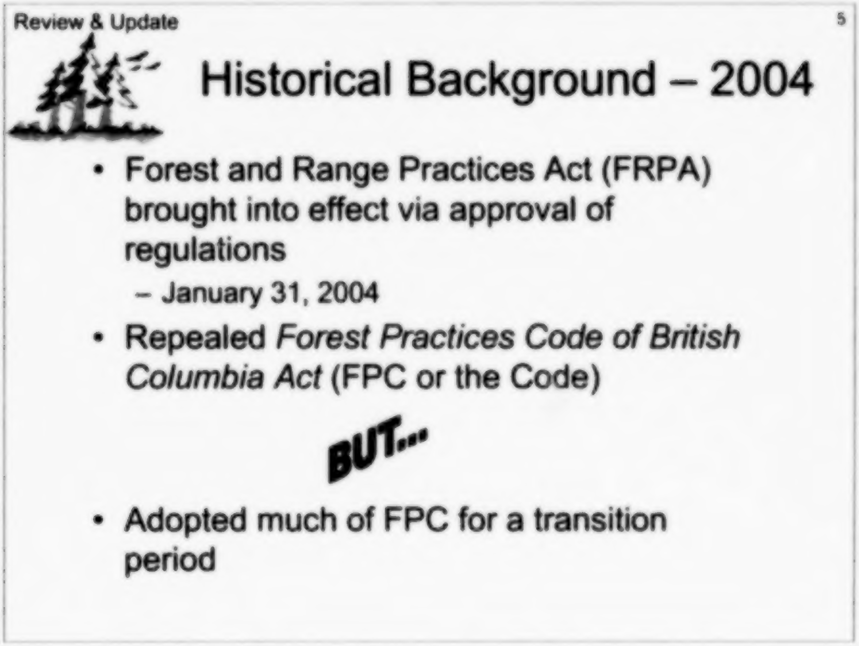
Review & Update

Woodlot Licence Program Review & Update

Historical Background & Recent Legislation of Woodlot Licence Program

February 28, 2005

The Review and Update Slides (see the top left corner) were written and approved by Dave Haley, Woodlot Licence Forester – Resource Tenures & Engineering Branch.

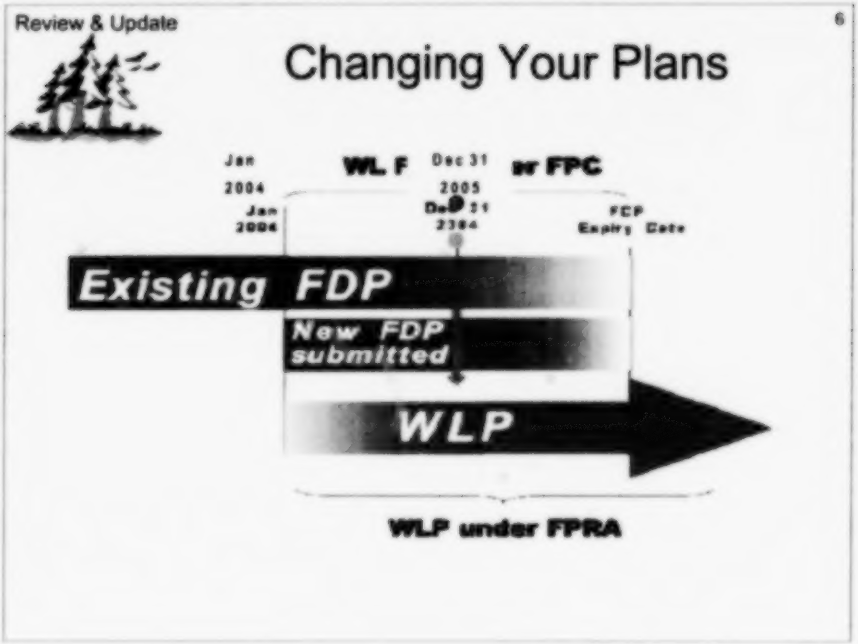


Historical Background – 2004

- Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA) brought into effect via approval of regulations
  - January 31, 2004
- Repealed *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (FPC or the Code)

BUT...

- Adopted much of FPC for a transition period



Review & Update

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Changing Your Plans

NOTE: new date of Dec. 31/05 as compared to old date of Dec. 31/04.

Discuss the legislated requirements for changing Your Plans

Existing FDP's under the Code were grandparented until:

Woodlot licence no longer exists

FDP is replaced by Woodlot Licence Plan or

FDP expires

If your woodlot FDP had an expiry date between December 17, 2002 and April 1, 2005, it was extended, and USED TO expire on April 1, 2005 **OR** on the expiry date stated in the FDP;

You may ONLY apply for a Woodlot FDP up to December 31st, 2005:

any approved Woodlot FDPs may have terms of at least five (5) years and some are up to 10 years FPC will apply to these FDP's

These FDPS will remain in effect until:

the woodlot licence no longer exists

or the FDP is replaced by a Woodlot Licence Plan; or

The FDP expires

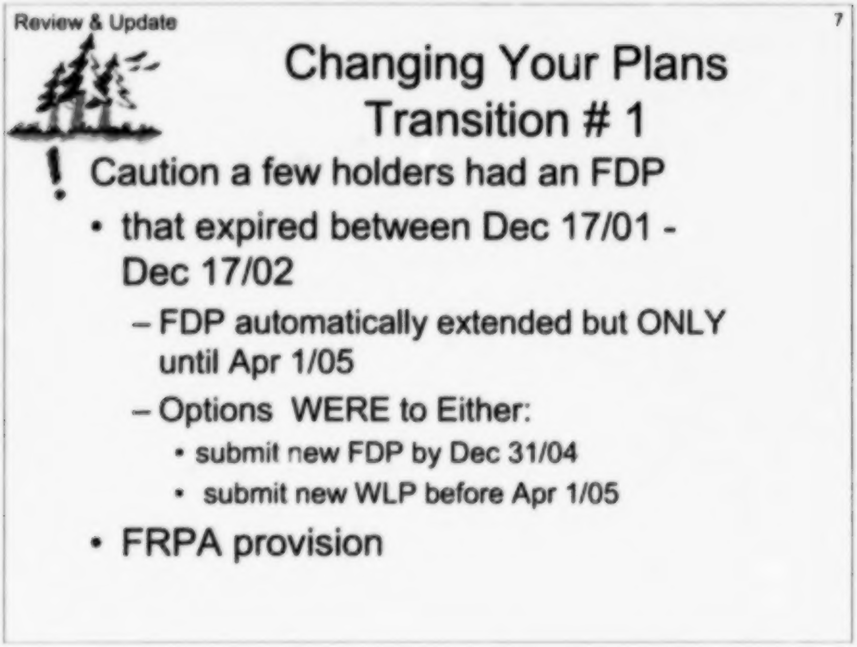
If you are still operating under a woodlot FDP, you will still need to work with the site plan or silviculture prescription you had previously.

Woodlot Licence Plan:

You can submit Woodlot Licence Plans any time from Jan 31, 2004.

You **MUST** submit a Woodlot Licence Plan after Dec 31st 2005, once your FDP expires.

Once an FDP expires (e.g. Dec 31st 2014), then planning operations can **ONLY** be conducted using a WLP.



Review & Update

Changing Your Plans
Transition # 1

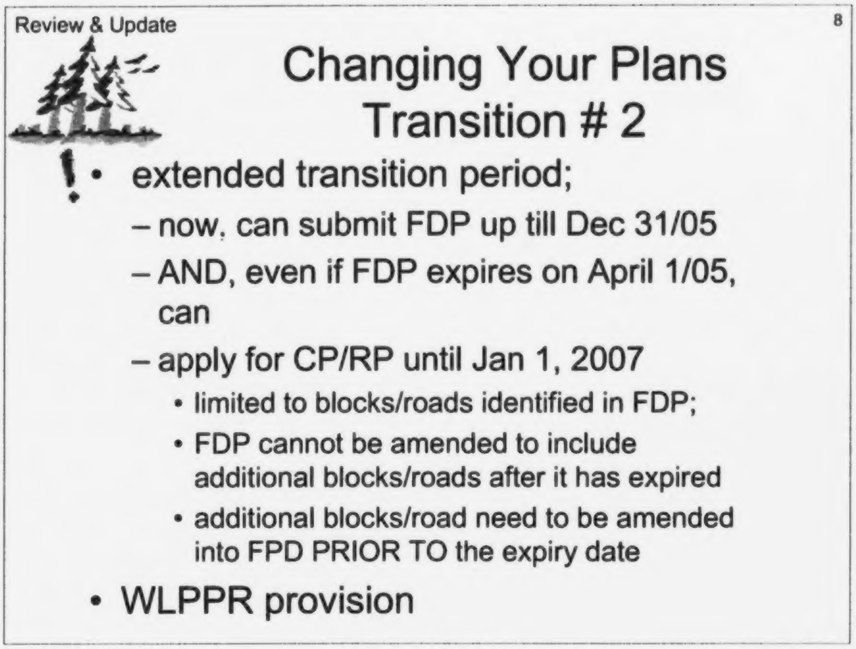
! Caution a few holders had an FDP

- that expired between Dec 17/01 - Dec 17/02
  - FDP automatically extended but ONLY until Apr 1/05
  - Options WERE to Either:
    - submit new FDP by Dec 31/04
    - submit new WLP before Apr 1/05
- FRPA provision

Review what happens for Woodlot Licence Holders who had an FDP that expired between Dec 17th 2001 and Dec 17th 2002:

> This should only apply to a few woodlot licence holders
>
> If they are one of these people though, their plan was automatically extended and the expiry date USED TO BE April 1st 2005.
>
> These WL holders HAD 2 choices:
>
>> Submit a new FDP before December 31st 2004 (the last date that you can submit an FDP); or
>>
>> Submit a new WLP before April 1st 2005 (the expiry date of their FDP)

Ref Sec 19 (8) (b) (ii) of FPC



Review & Update

Changing Your Plans
Transition # 2

- extended transition period;
  - – now, can submit FDP up till Dec 31/05
  - – AND, even if FDP expires on April 1/05, can
  - – apply for CP/RP until Jan 1, 2007
    - limited to blocks/roads identified in FDP;
    - FDP cannot be amended to include additional blocks/roads after it has expired
    - additional blocks/road need to be amended into FPD PRIOR TO the expiry date
- WLPPR provision

In December 13, 2004, the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) was amended to provide an extended transition period.

This did two things:

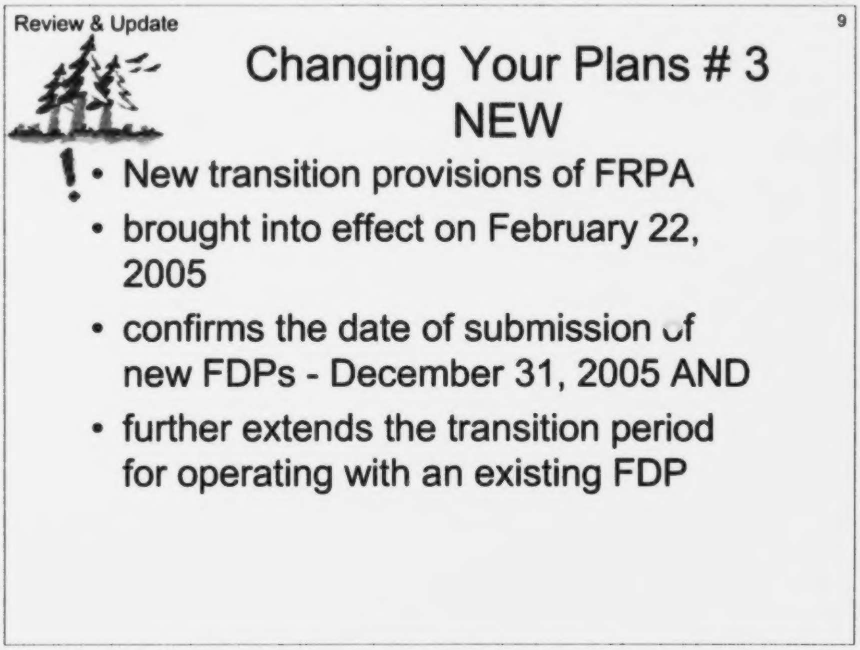
- a holder may now submit a new FDP on or before December 31, 2005 - instead of December 31, 2004 AND

- if an FDP expired on April 1, 2005, the holder can still apply for cutting authority for any blocks or roads IDENTIFIED IN THE FDP.

Note: the FDP may be amended prior to April 1, 2005 to add new blocks and roads but CANNOT be amended after April 1, 2005

Also, cannot amend an FDP to provide a longer term.

Ref Sec 95 and 96 of WLPPR effective December 13, 2004

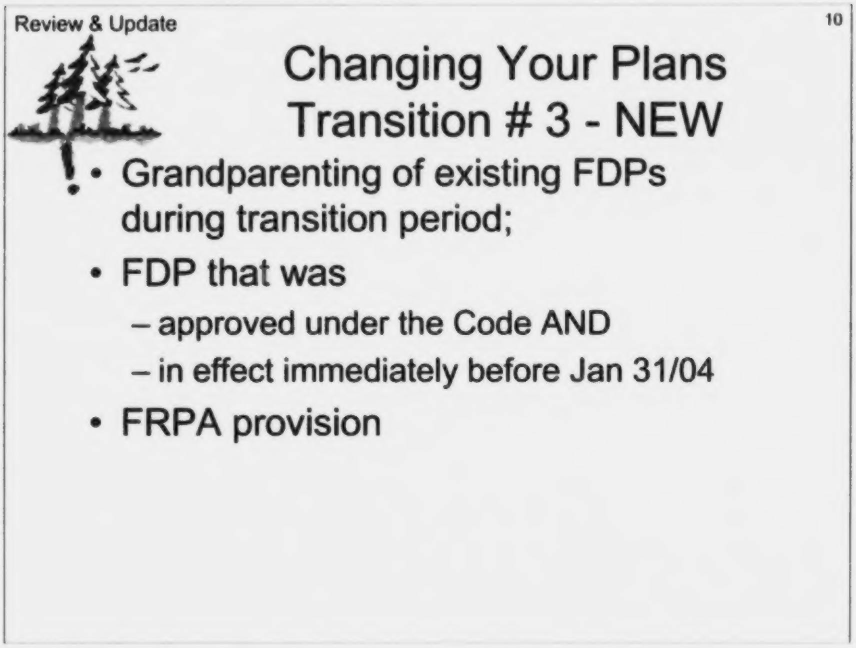


Changing Your Plans # 3 NEW

- New transition provisions of FRPA
- brought into effect on February 22, 2005
- confirms the date of submission of new FDPs - December 31, 2005 AND
- further extends the transition period for operating with an existing FDP

NOW, brand new provisions have come into effect on February 22, 2005. These provisions confirm and expand the previous WLPPR transitions

Ref Sec 199 and 200 of FRPA



Review & Update

Changing Your Plans
Transition # 3 - NEW

- Grandparenting of existing FDPs during transition period;
- FDP that was
  - approved under the Code AND
  - in effect immediately before Jan 31/04
- FRPA provision

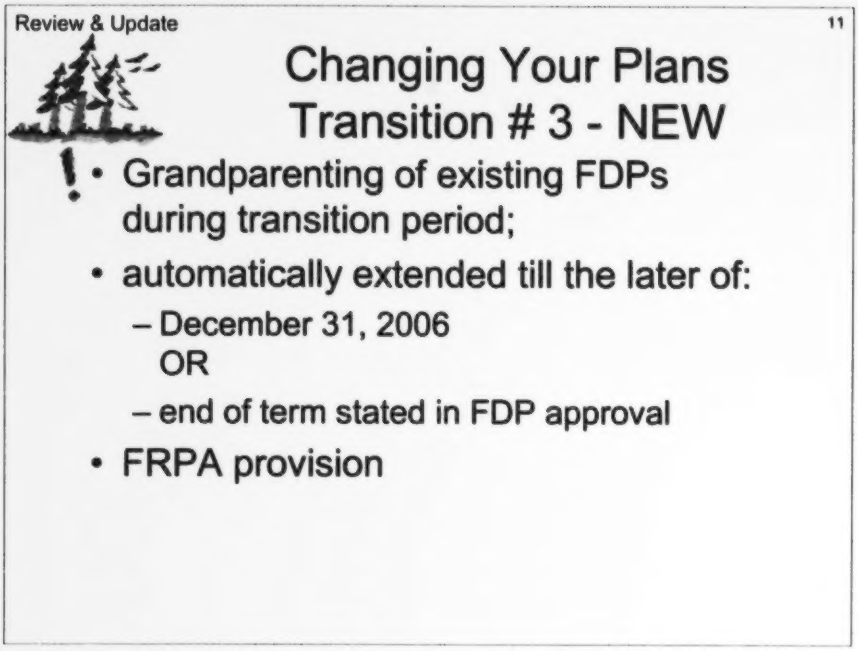
An existing FDP has now been automatically extended until December 31, 2006 if it meets conditions

•approved under the Code (I.e. prior to the effective date of FRPA which is January 31, 2004) and

•was in effect prior to the effective date of FRPA (January 31, 2004)

•not replaced by a WLP

Ref Sec 199 and 200 of FRPA



Changing Your Plans
Transition # 3 - NEW

- Grandparenting of existing FDPs during transition period;
- automatically extended till the later of:
  - December 31, 2006
    OR
  - end of term stated in FDP approval
- FRPA provision

Existing FDPs, that meet the conditions outlined on the previous slide, are automatically extended until the later of ;

December 31, 2006 or

the end of the term stated in the FDP approval

(Note: There may be a few exceptions to the above automatic extension.

Background - IF:

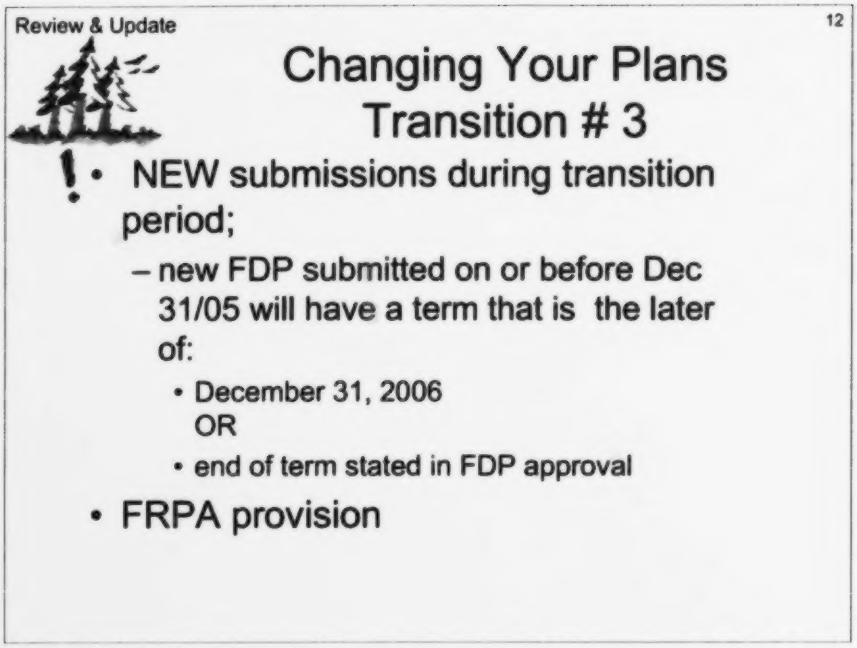
- an FDP was approved after the effective date of FRPA (Jan 31/04) AND
- had a short term - with an expiry date on or before February 21, 2005

THEN

- this FDP would NOT be automatically extended because it was approved under FRPA and not the Code
- it is assumed that the holder would have submitted such a short FDP as a temporary measure in order to give the holder more time to prepare and submit a WLP.

This holder must either submit a new FDP on or before December 31, 2005 or submit a WLP.

Ref Sec 199 and 200 of FRPA



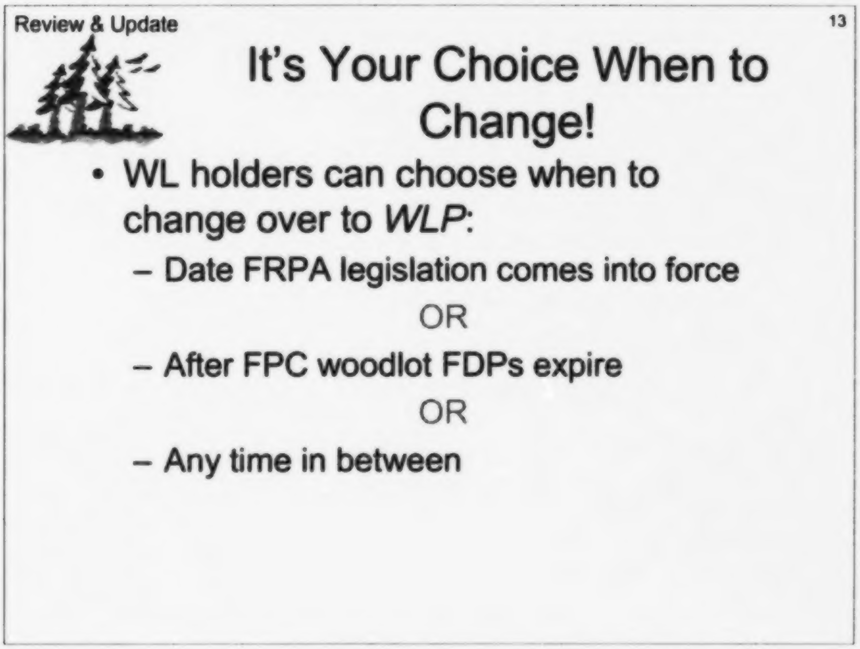
Review & Update

Changing Your Plans
Transition # 3

- NEW submissions during transition period;
  - new FDP submitted on or before Dec 31/05 will have a term that is the later of:
    - December 31, 2006
      OR
    - end of term stated in FDP approval
- FRPA provision

An FDP would normally have a term of at least 5 years.

Ref Sec 199 and 200 of FRPA



Review & Update

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It's Your Choice When to Change!

- WL holders can choose when to change over to *WLP*:
  - Date FRPA legislation comes into force

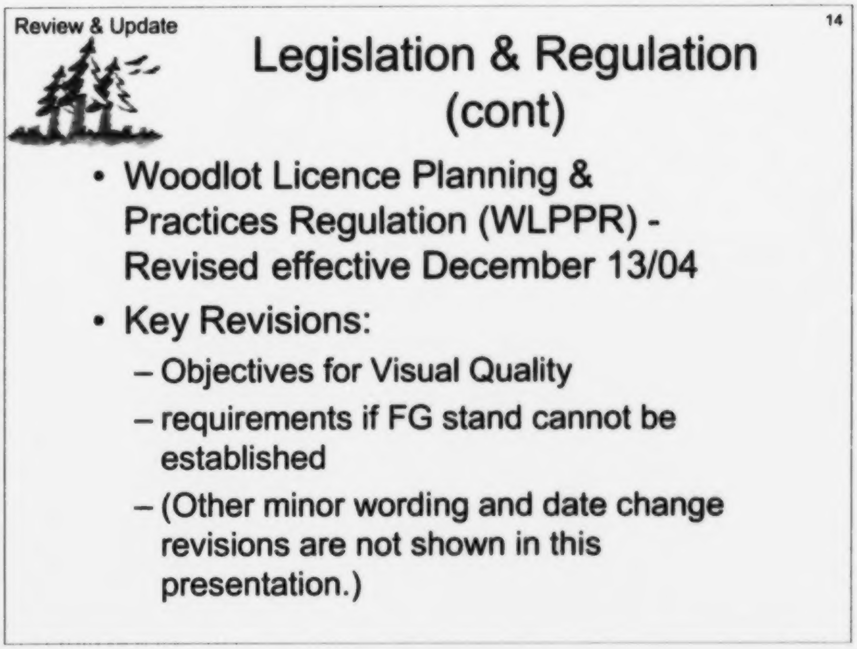
    OR
  - After FPC woodlot FDPs expire

    OR
  - Any time in between

Discuss when WL will have to change over to FRPA

> While FRPA came into force on January 31, 2004, this does not mean that woodlot licence holders are required to make changes immediately on that date. Woodlot licence holders can choose when they would like to make the change:
>
> > They can do it as soon as the legislation and regulations come into force, by preparing a Woodlot Licence Plan to replace their woodlot FDP and site plan; OR
> >
> > They can wait until their woodlot FDP expires, the later of December 31, 2006 or their expiry date, OR
> >
> > They can replace their woodlot FDP and site plan with a Woodlot Licence Plan any time after FRPA comes into force.
>
> This is a business decision for woodlot licence holders.

Ref: Sec 199 and 200 of FRPA



Review & Update

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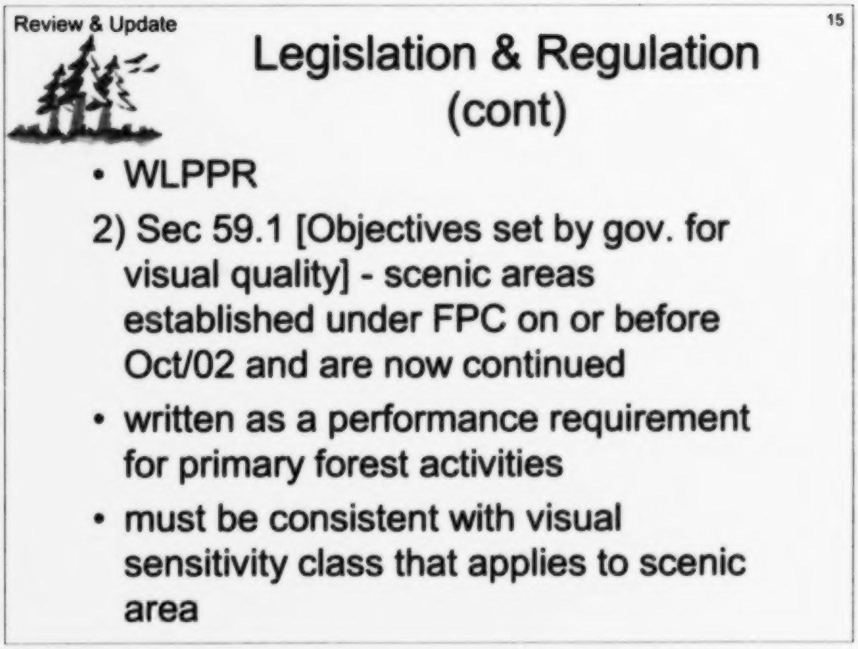
Legislation & Regulation (cont)

- Woodlot Licence Planning & Practices Regulation (WLPPR) - Revised effective December 13/04
- Key Revisions:
  - Objectives for Visual Quality
  - requirements if FG stand cannot be established
  - (Other minor wording and date change revisions are not shown in this presentation.)

The WLPPR was also amended in December 13, 2004

the main revisions are noted above and will be discussed with individual slides next

The minor wording and date change revisions that are not included in this presentation were made to be consistent with the transition provisions.



Review & Update

Legislation & Regulation (cont)

- WLPPR

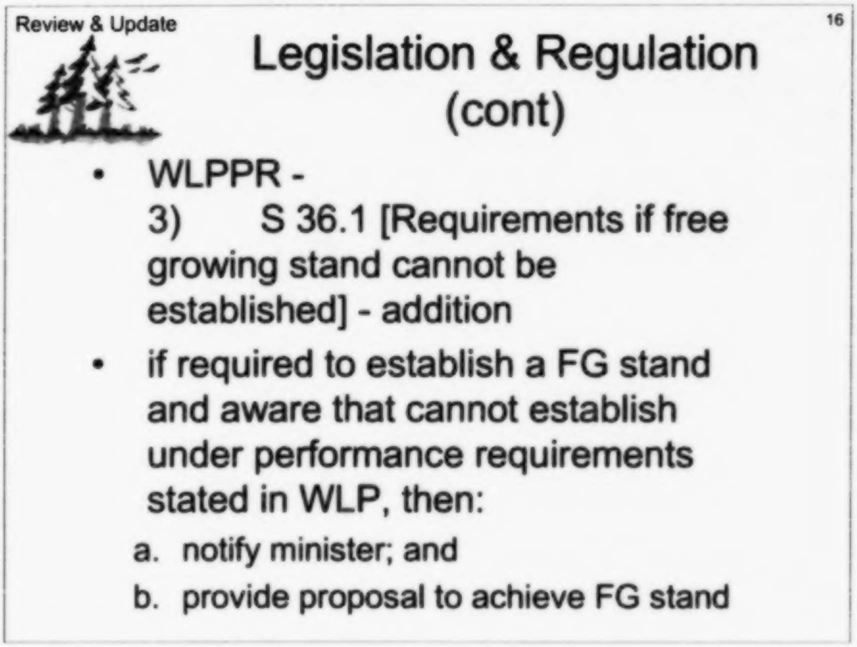
2) Sec 59.1 [Objectives set by gov. for visual quality] - scenic areas established under FPC on or before Oct/02 and are now continued

- written as a performance requirement for primary forest activities
- must be consistent with visual sensitivity class that applies to scenic area

This addition uses scenic areas that were established under the Code and provides information on visual sensitivity classes that will affect primary forest operations (key operations are road building and harvesting)

These scenic areas were established on or before October 2002 and are not new scenic areas.

In keeping with the efforts to streamline the WLPPR for planning purposes, the wording is written so that the operations of the holder must be CONSISTENT with the visual sensitivity class (eg retention, partial retention, modification, etc.)



Review & Update

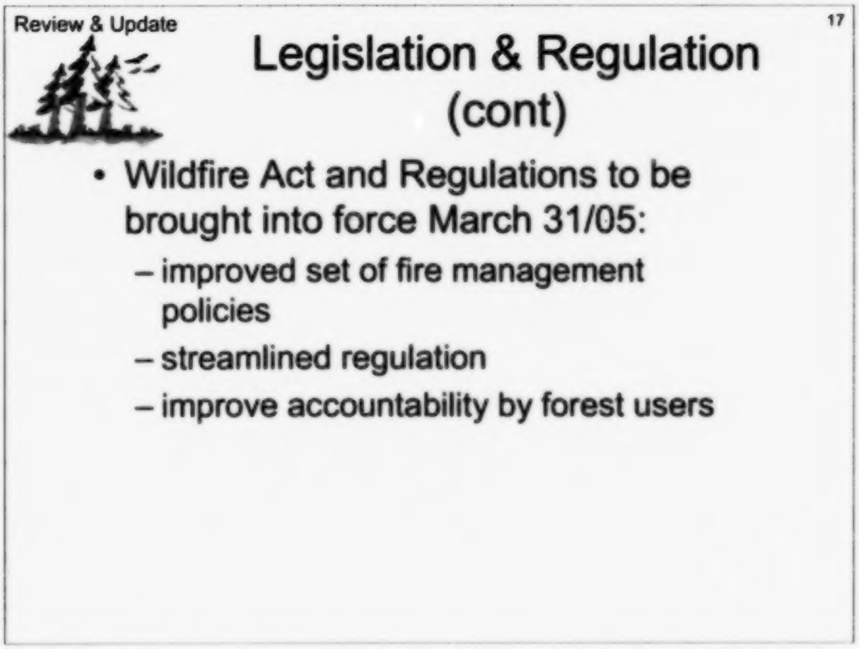
Legislation & Regulation (cont)

- WLPPR -
  3) S 36.1 [Requirements if free growing stand cannot be established] - addition
- if required to establish a FG stand and aware that cannot establish under performance requirements stated in WLP, then:
  a. notify minister; and
  b. provide proposal to achieve FG stand

This section added the provision that IF a free growing stand could not be established under the performance requirements adopted for the WLP, then the holder must

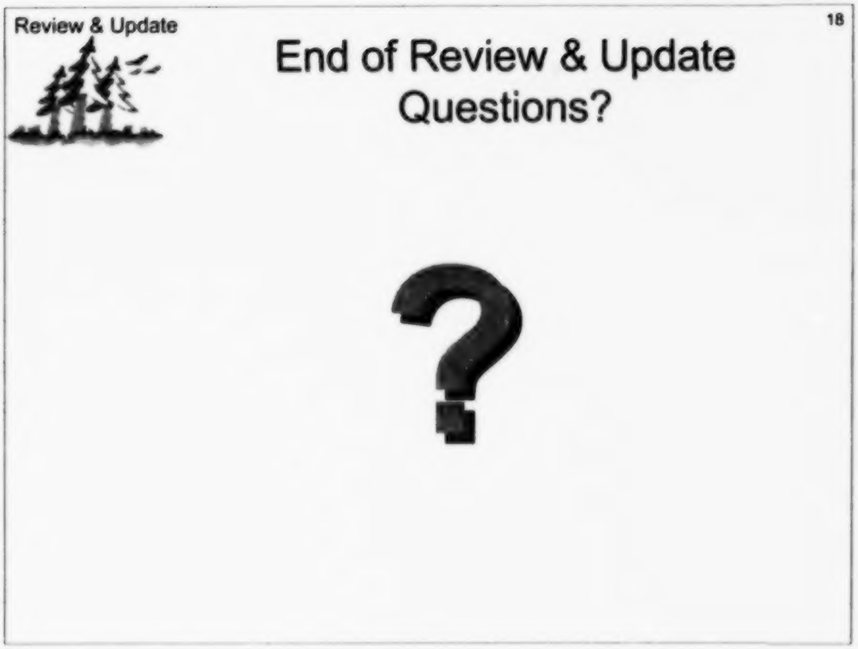
a) notify the minister of the problem; and

b) propose an alternative performance requirement which will establish a FG stand.



Legislation & Regulation (cont)

- Wildfire Act and Regulations to be brought into force March 31/05:
  - improved set of fire management policies
  - streamlined regulation
  - improve accountability by forest users

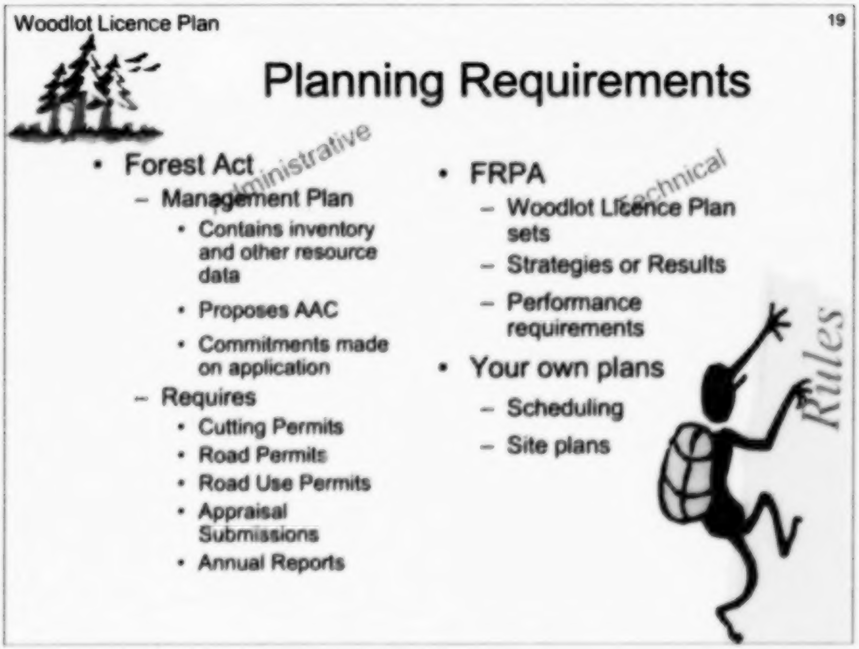


Review & Update

End of Review & Update Questions?

?

Questions about the Review & Update Section:

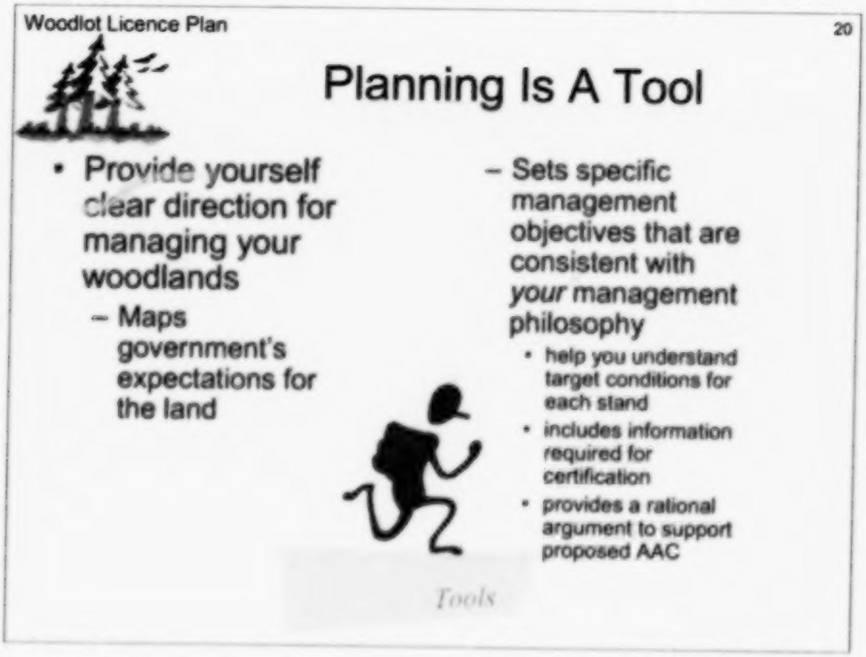

Administrative
Technical
Rules

Woodlot Licence Plan

19

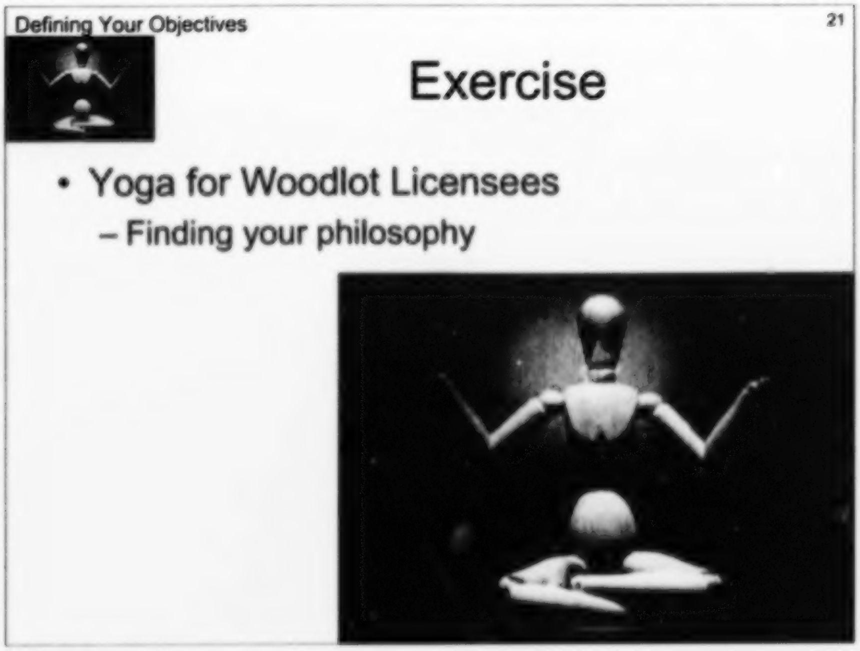
Planning Requirements

- Forest Act
  - Management Plan
    - Contains inventory and other resource data
    - Proposes AAC
    - Commitments made on application
  - Requires
    - Cutting Permits
    - Road Permits
    - Road Use Permits
    - Appraisal Submissions
    - Annual Reports
- FRPA
  - Woodlot Licence Plan sets
  - Strategies or Results
  - Performance requirements
- Your own plans
  - Scheduling
  - Site plans



Planning Is A Tool

- Provide yourself clear direction for managing your woodlands
  - Maps government's expectations for the land
  - Sets specific management objectives that are consistent with *your* management philosophy
    - help you understand target conditions for each stand
    - includes information required for certification
    - provides a rational argument to support proposed AAC



Defining Your Objectives

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Exercise

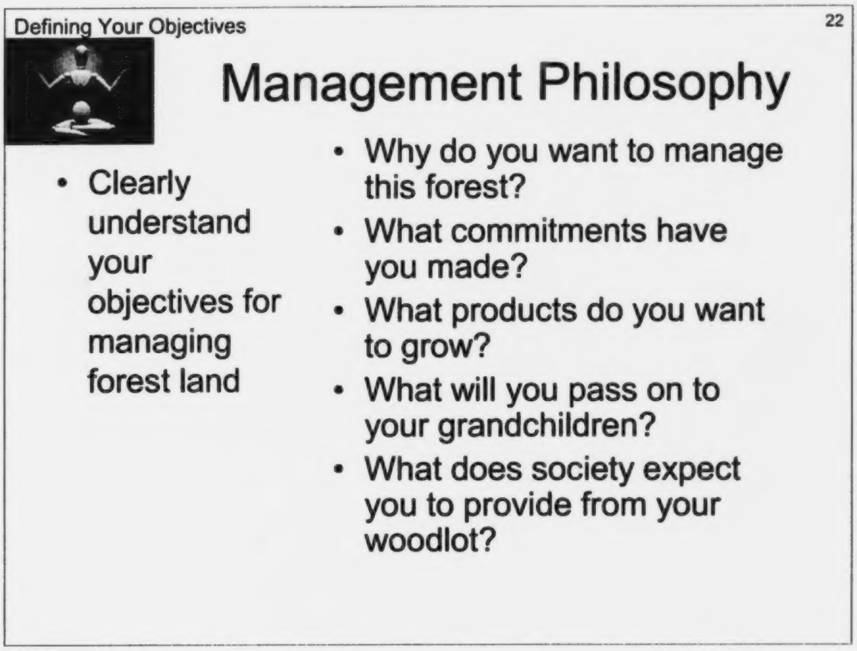
- Yoga for Woodlot Licensees
  - Finding your philosophy

Activity

•Understand the importance of developing a meaningful management philosophy.

•Improved management of small parcels of forested land through the documentation of a sound management philosophy for that land.

•Opportunity for participants to share and discuss different management philosophies.



Defining Your Objectives

Management Philosophy

- Clearly understand your objectives for managing forest land

- Why do you want to manage this forest?
- What commitments have you made?
- What products do you want to grow?
- What will you pass on to your grandchildren?
- What does society expect you to provide from your woodlot?

Management Philosophy Questions

•Why do you want to manage this forest?

•What commitments did you make in the "management intent" of your woodlot application (or for this forest)?

•What forest products do you want to grow for the future, in both the short term and long term?

•What would you like to pass on to your children and grandchildren through this forest?

•What does society expect you to provide from this forest?

Process

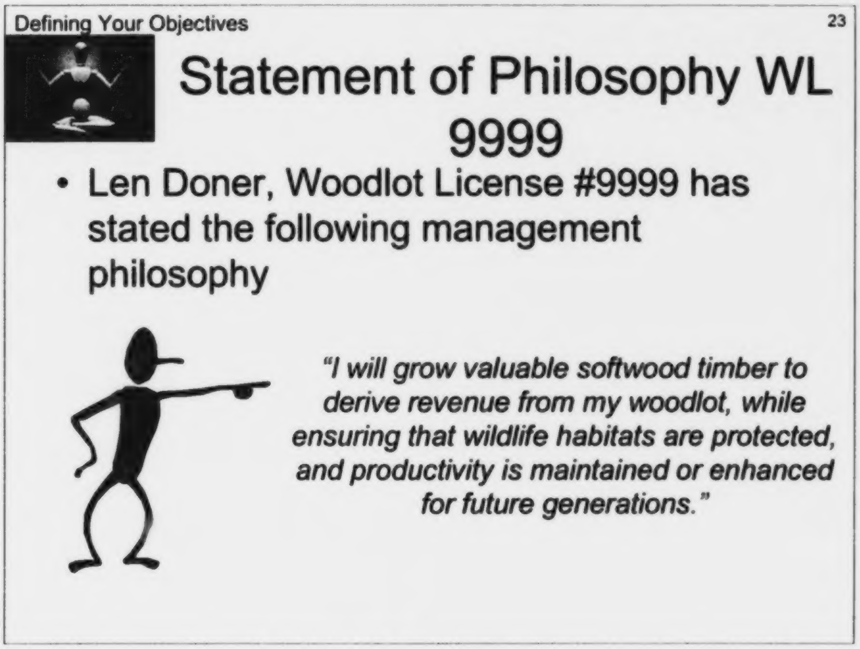
Ask for samples from the group for each of the five questions and record on a flipchart. Facilitate a brainstorming session. Every answer is good as long as it's well thought out. Encourage participants to think far into the future and to determine how to make decisions, e.g. investigate the future projected value of different forest products, etc.

•Help the participants think consumptive (e.g. lumber) and non-consumptive (e.g. visual quality) forest products in question #3. Similarly, for question #4, help them realize the differences between the tangible (e.g. sustainable timber supply) and the intangible (e.g. appreciation for nature and the outdoors) in terms of what they can pass on to their children and grandchildren.

•If there are only a few answers prepared, and if people want, give the group time to answer the questions before the brainstorming.

•Post the flip chart pages.

•Give the participants a few minutes before closing to form a quick management philosophy that they can use for the remainder of the workshop. Ask for a few examples.



Defining Your Objectives 23

Statement of Philosophy WL 9999

- Len Doner, Woodlot License #9999 has stated the following management philosophy

"I will grow valuable softwood timber to derive revenue from my woodlot, while ensuring that wildlife habitats are protected, and productivity is maintained or enhanced for future generations."

•Summarize the exercise by reviewing the importance of a management philosophy.

•Informally review the purpose of a management philosophy.

The manager's management philosophy forms the basis for managing the area of land.

There is no "right answer."

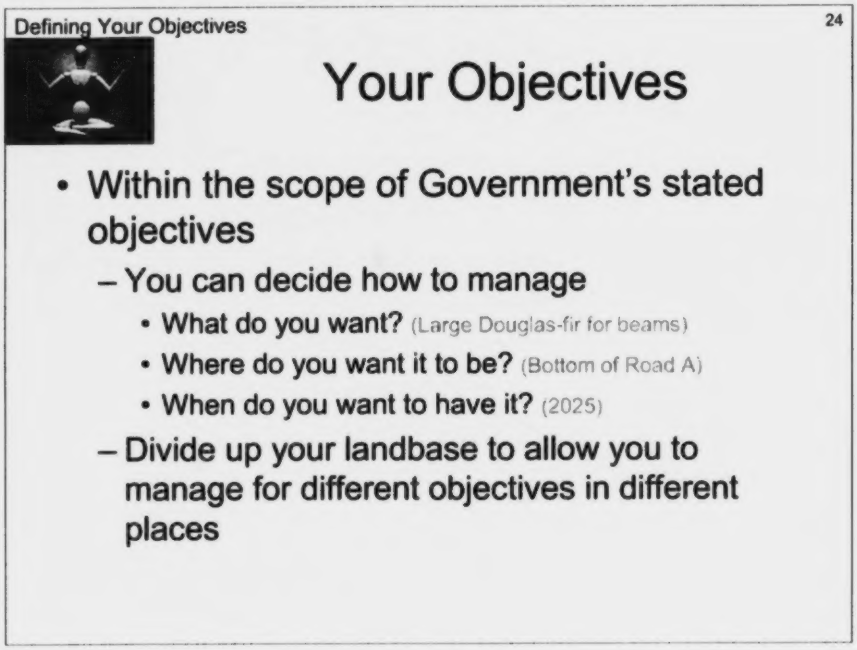
All the management decisions stem from regulatory requirements and the management philosophy.

This process needs time and if participants haven't thought about these questions yet, urge them to do this.

A management philosophy may change over time—the manager should regularly review it (e.g. every 5 years) and document the changes as well as why the changes were made.

"Tip"

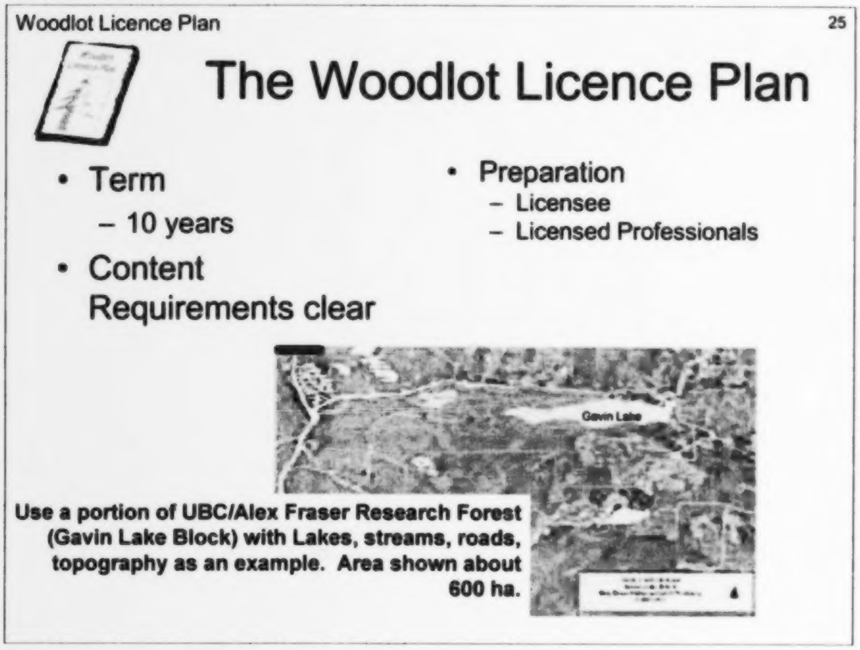
•Ensure a non-judgmental discussion of different management philosophies. Get participants sharing and openly discussing but don't let them criticize others' management philosophies.



Defining Your Objectives

Your Objectives

- Within the scope of Government's stated objectives
  - You can decide how to manage
    - What do you want? (Large Douglas-fir for beams)
    - Where do you want it to be? (Bottom of Road A)
    - When do you want to have it? (2025)
  - Divide up your landbase to allow you to manage for different objectives in different places



Woodlot Licence Plan

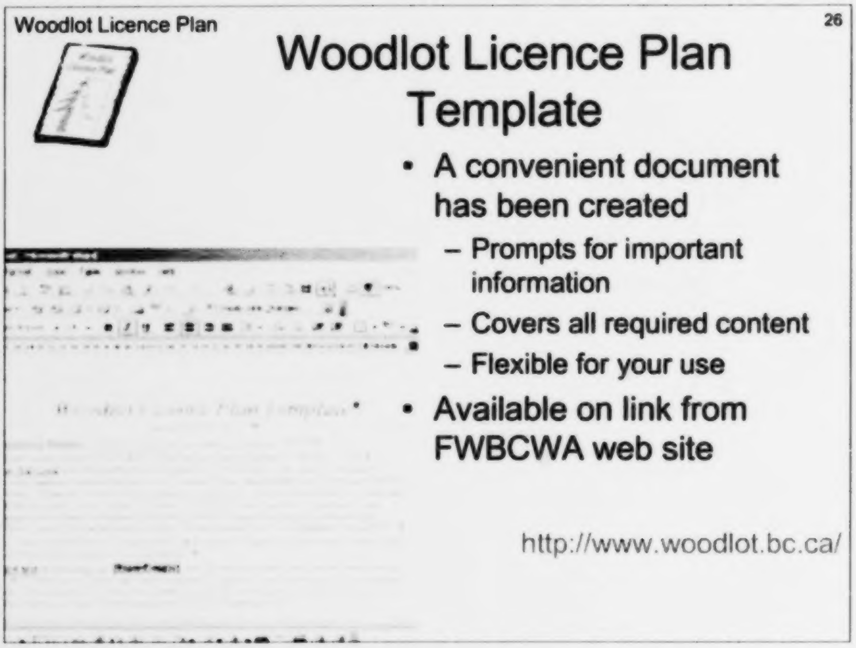
25

The Woodlot Licence Plan

- Term
  - 10 years
- Content Requirements clear
- Preparation
  - Licensee
  - Licensed Professionals

Use a portion of UBC/Alex Fraser Research Forest (Gavin Lake Block) with Lakes, streams, roads, topography as an example. Area shown about 600 ha.

- •Term of Woodlot Licence Plan is 10 years unless the licence will expire before that time
- •Content requirements are clearly laid out in WLPPR, and discussed in this training session
- •A plan template is available from the Ministry of Forests or the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations

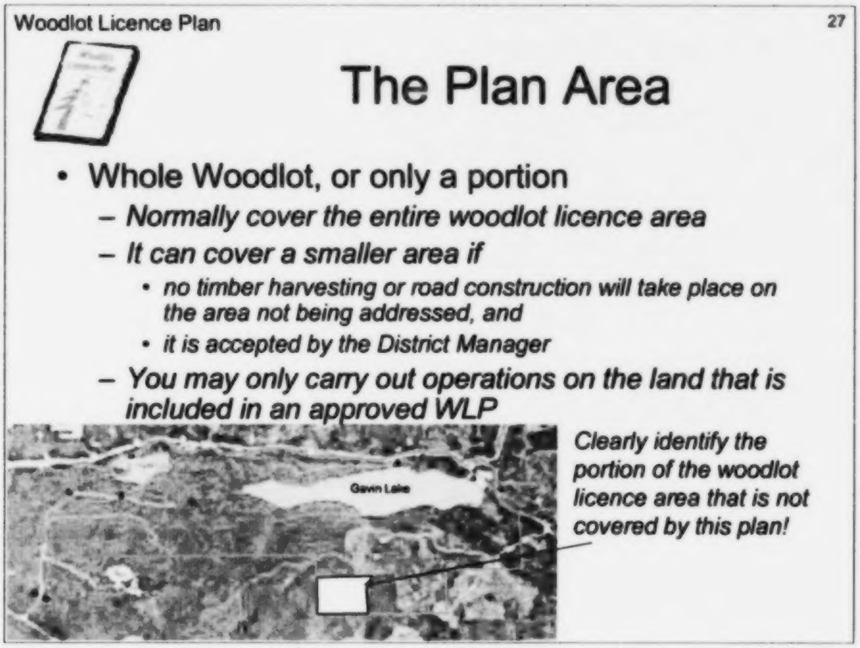


Woodlot Licence Plan Template

- A convenient document has been created
  - Prompts for important information
  - Covers all required content
  - Flexible for your use
- Available on link from FWBCWA web site

http://www.woodlot.bc.ca/

There is an example included at the end of your information and note package



The Plan Area

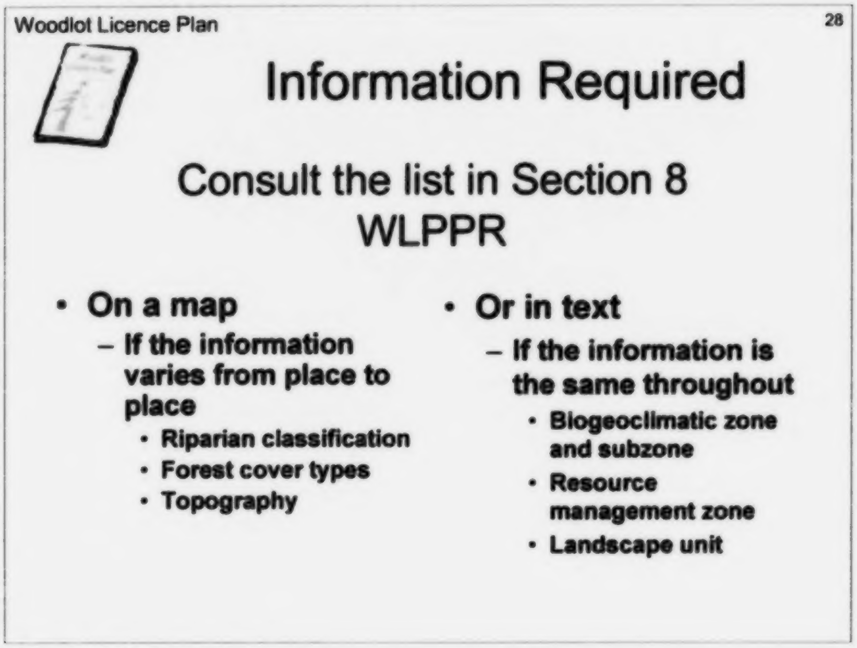
- Whole Woodlot, or only a portion
  - *Normally cover the entire woodlot licence area*
  - *It can cover a smaller area if*
    - *no timber harvesting or road construction will take place on the area not being addressed, and*
    - *it is accepted by the District Manager*
  - *You may only carry out operations on the land that is included in an approved WLP*

Clearly identify the portion of the woodlot licence area that is not covered by this plan!

•**The WLP** would normally cover the entire woodlot licence area. However, if accepted by the District Manager, it can cover a smaller area if no timber harvesting or road construction will take place on the area not being addressed.

> •***Remember*** that you are only allowed to harvest or carry out operations on the land that is included in an approved WLP.

•Ensure the text of this plan and/or the map clearly identifies the portion of the woodlot licence area that is covered by this plan and the portion(s) that are not covered by this plan.



Information Required

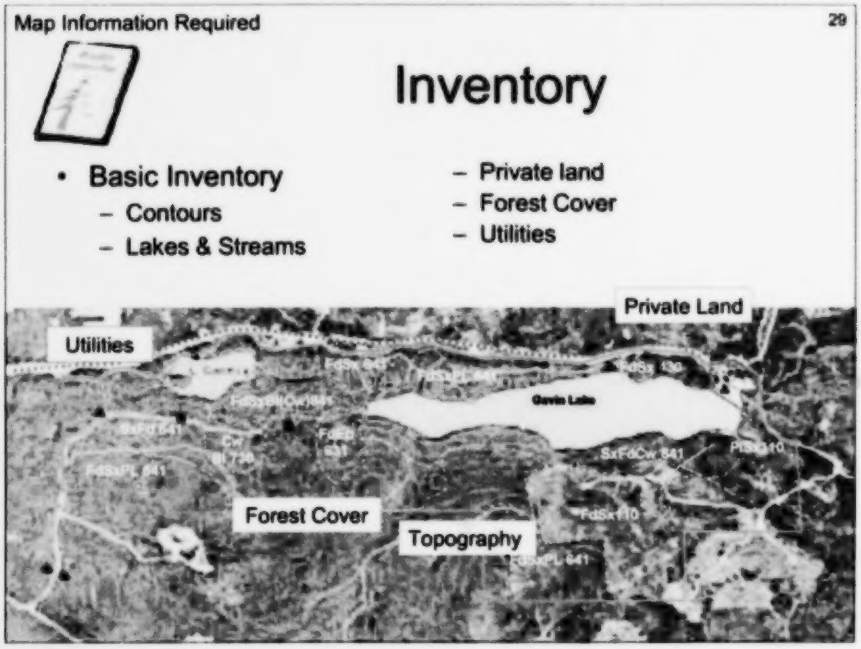
Consult the list in Section 8 WLPPR

- **On a map**
  - **If the information varies from place to place**
    - **Riparian classification**
    - **Forest cover types**
    - **Topography**
- **Or in text**
  - **If the information is the same throughout**
    - **Biogeoclimatic zone and subzone**
    - **Resource management zone**
    - **Landscape unit**

•Section 8 of the WLPPR describes the mapping and information that must be included in this plan.

•This information can be described in text and/or shown on maps.

•If an item on the list does not apply to the area under the plan, then there is no need to address it either on a map or in text.



Map Information Required

Inventory

- Basic Inventory
  - Contours
  - Lakes & Streams
  - Private land
  - Forest Cover
  - Utilities

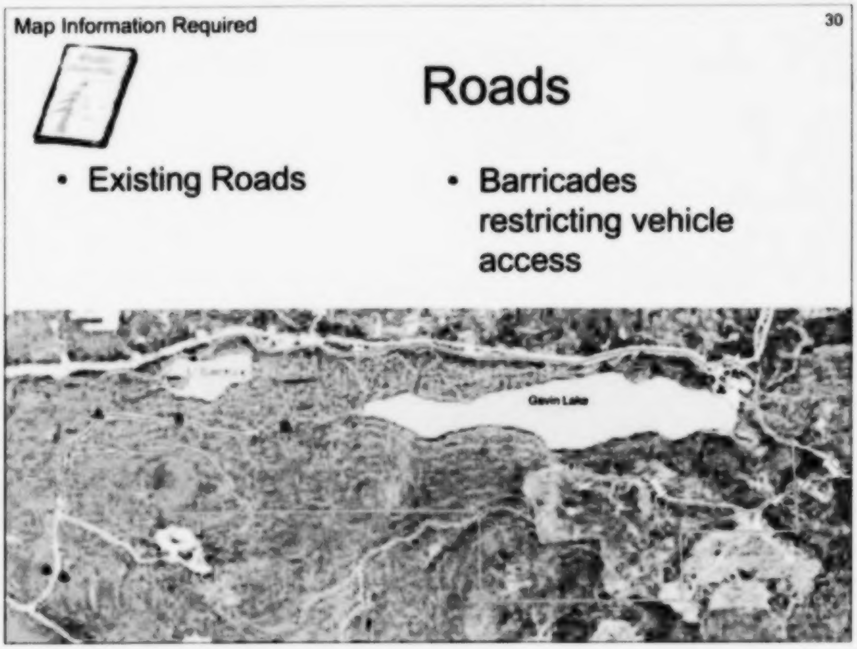
Private Land
Utilities
Gavin Lake
Forest Cover
Topography

Section 8 of the WLPPR describes the mapping and information that must be included in this plan. This information, as listed below, can be described in text and/or shown on maps. If an item on the list does not apply to the area under the plan, then there is no need to address it either on a map or in text. Where information is being shown on maps, the map legends should clearly reflect the information presented. Maps form part of the WLP submitted for review and comment and are to be contained in an Appendix.

Required information is demonstrated over this and two subsequent slides.

Required information:

- •Forest cover;
- •Topography;
- •Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;
- •Utilities



Map Information Required

30

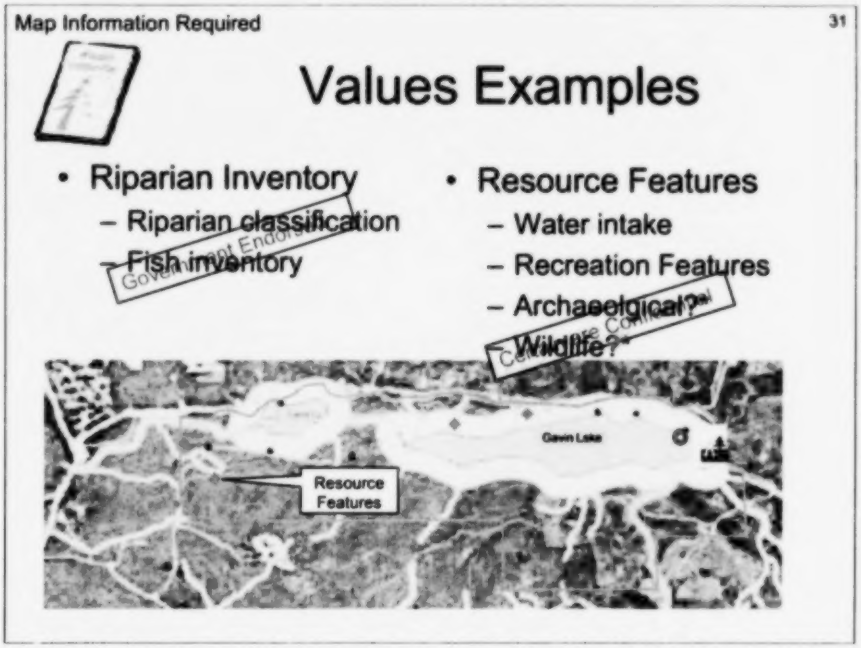
Roads

- Existing Roads
- Barricades restricting vehicle access

Required information:

•Existing roads;

•Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;



Map Information Required

31

Values Examples

- Riparian Inventory
  - Riparian classification
  - Fish inventory
- Resource Features
  - Water intake
  - Recreation Features
  - Archaeolgical?*
  - Wildlife?*

Government Endorsed

Certain are Confidential

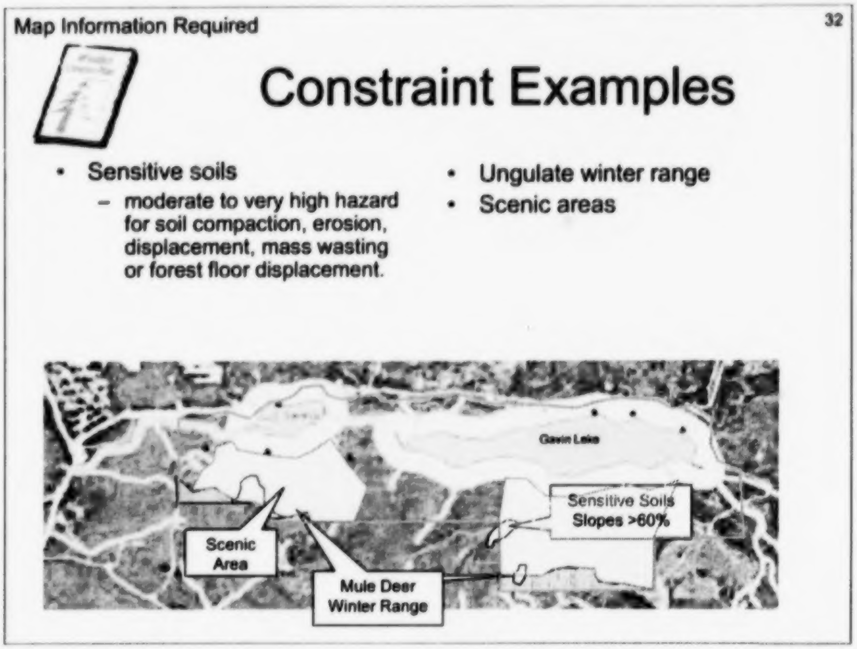
Gavin Lake
Resource Features

Required information:

- •Location and riparian classification of streams and lakes as shown on forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps and fish and fish habitat inventory maps. (**Note**: For streams in your woodlot area that are not yet classified, you are not required to show their classification on the map. However, **all streams** must be managed according to the correct classification as described in Section 36 of the WLPPR);
- •Identification of fish streams (**Note**: for areas outside of Community Watersheds, the riparian classification reflects whether the streams are fish streams or not, and no further identification is required. For areas within Community Watersheds, the fish streams must be identified separately);
- •Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the Water Act and any related water supply infrastructures. (**Note**: This would include water intakes and infrastructures inside the woodlot area, as well as those adjacent to the area that may be affected by your operations);
- •Resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water intakes licensed under the Water Act – Certain Archaeologist and wildlife features may need to be confidential.
- **•Resource features that are not officially known – you can include a strategy for dealing with these possible features**

The 2004 version of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy, and procedures for managing identified wildlife, can be found at the following website: http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/identified/iwms2004.html

Objectives for ungulate winter range can be found at: http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/uwr/index.html



Map Information Required

Constraint Examples

- Sensitive soils
  - moderate to very high hazard for soil compaction, erosion, displacement, mass wasting or forest floor displacement.
- Ungulate winter range
- Scenic areas

Gavin Lake
Scenic Area
Mule Deer Winter Range
Sensitive Soils Slopes >60%

•Wildlife Habitat Areas **(Note**: a WHA is an officially designated area that is set aside to protect the critical habitat of rare and endangered species of wildlife);

•Scenic areas **(Note**: Scenic Areas may have established Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) associated with them, such a "partial retention", which are designed to protect the scenic values of the area. Where Visual Quality Objectives have not yet been established for a Scenic Area, the sensitivity class (1-5) can be used as guidance on the level of protection desired. A sensitivity class of 1 can be equated to "preservation" VQO, class 2 to "retention", class 3 to "partial retention", class 4 to "modification", and class 5 to "maximum modification". The sensitivity classes can be found on visual inventory maps, and a description of VQOs and management guidance can be found in the "Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook" (January 2001). For further guidance, contact the MoF District Office.)

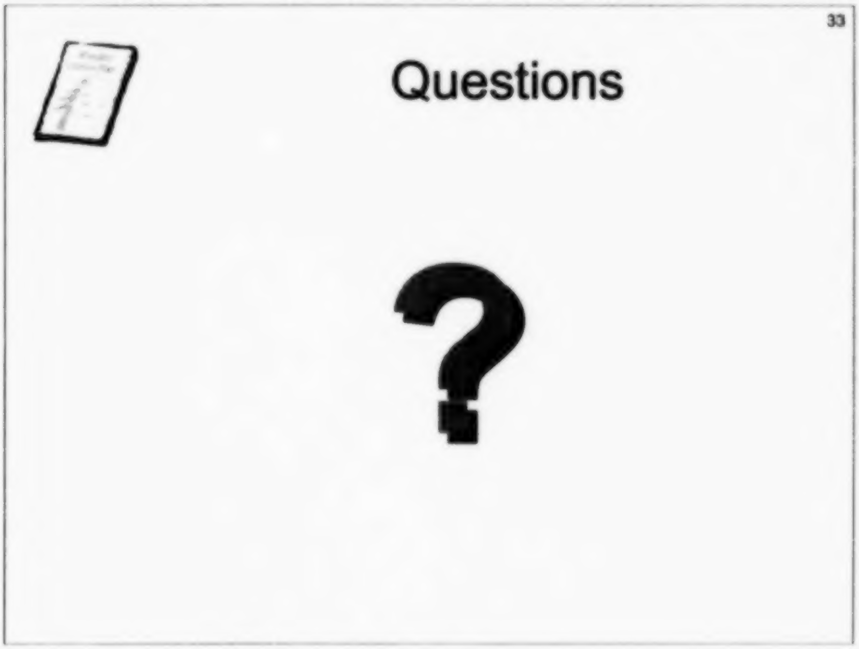
•Ungulate Winter Ranges;

•Community Watersheds or Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds;

•Contiguous areas of sensitive soils;

The 2004 version of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy, and procedures for managing identified wildlife, can be found at the following website: http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/identified/iwms2004.html

Objectives for ungulate winter range can be found at: http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/uwr/index.html

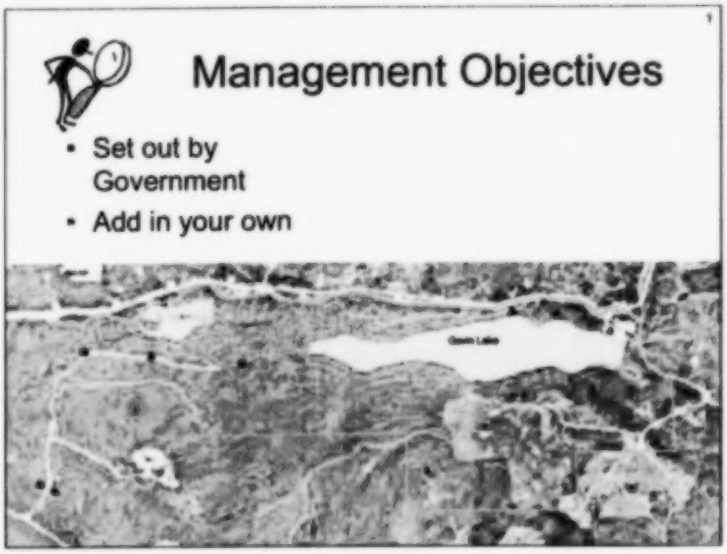


33

Questions

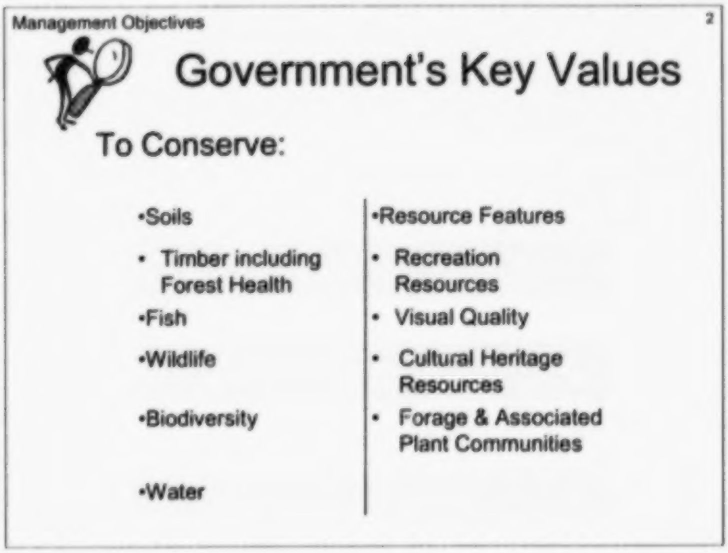
?

- Questions and answers
- Coffee Break



Management Objectives

- Set out by Government
- Add in your own



Government's Key Values

To Conserve:

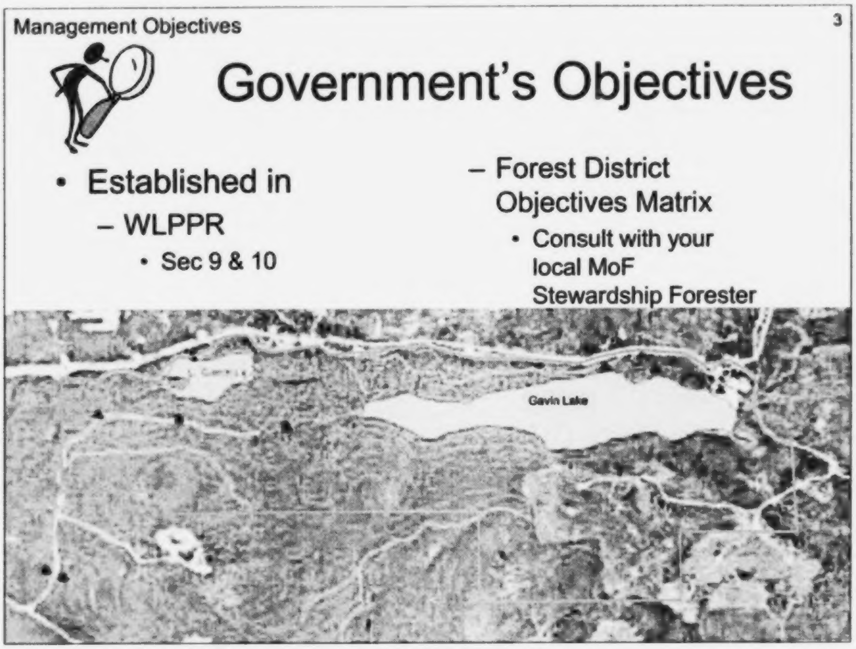
- Soils
- Timber including Forest Health
- Fish
- Wildlife
- Biodiversity
- Water
- Resource Features
- Recreation Resources
- Visual Quality
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Forage & Associated Plant Communities

The 11 values, identified by government, that must be managed, conserved and/or protected during forest and range practices are:

Soils
Visual Quality
Timber including Forest Health
Forage & Associated Plant Communities
Water
Fish
Wildlife
Biodiversity
Recreation Resources
Resource Features
Cultural Heritage Resources

S. 149 of FRPA enables the making of regulations. If a regulation is made under S. 149, then it can be an objective set by government.

Not all 11 values are covered in each regulation. Also, those that are covered in a regulation may be covered in a different way.



Government's Objectives

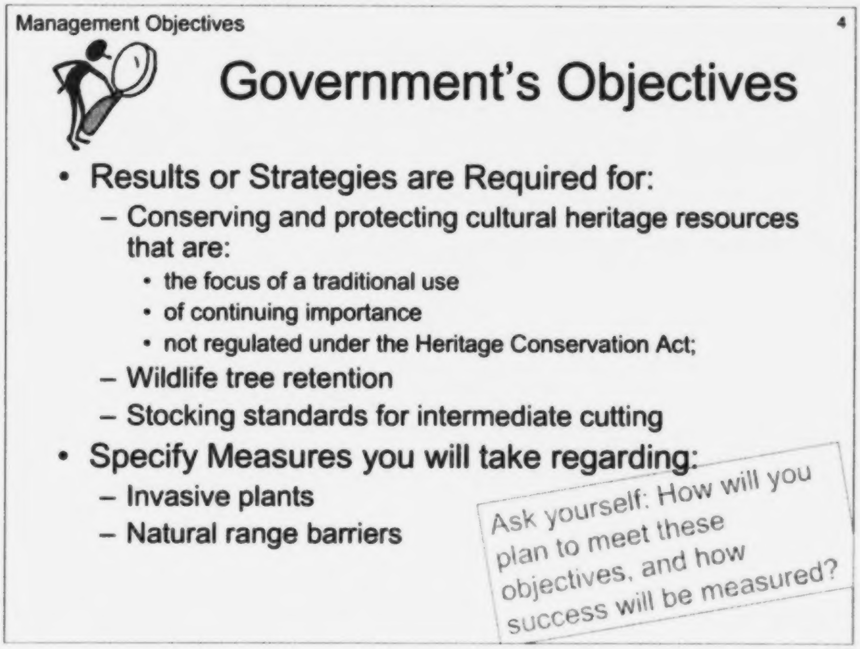
- Established in
  - WLPPR
    - Sec 9 & 10
  - Forest District Objectives Matrix
    - Consult with your local MoF Stewardship Forester

The WLP must be consistent with the objectives established by government.

The broad objectives set by government are found in Section 9 of the WLPPR

- maintaining or enhancing timber supply ;
- conserving the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils;
- conserving, water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity within riparian areas;
- conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources that are
- fisheries sensitive watershed objective or water quality objective;
- conserving sufficient wildlife habitat for: ungulate winter range; species at risk; and regionally important wildlife.

- Additional land use objectives, as well as any other objectives and designations which may apply to the woodlot licence area, are found in Section 10.
- These land use objectives were established under the Forest Practices Code, continue in force and will be placed in the Land Act at some time in the future. Other objectives were established under the Forest Practices Code and transferred into FRPA.
- In addition, new objectives or designations may be established under the Government Actions Regulation, part of FRPA.
- There is no need to restate objectives here, however a copy of the objectives matrix should be kept on file. Each MoF District office will have an objectives matrix which lists these various objectives. Meet with the District Manager (or staff) to review the objectives matrix and information sources (plans, assessments and studies) that are available to the holder and the RPF.
- If the plan is consistent, then it must be approved. If the plan is refused, then written reasons must be given to the holder of the woodlot licence plan.



Management Objectives

4

Government's Objectives

- Results or Strategies are Required for:
  - Conserving and protecting cultural heritage resources that are:
    - the focus of a traditional use
    - of continuing importance
    - not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act;
  - Wildlife tree retention
  - Stocking standards for intermediate cutting
- Specify Measures you will take regarding:
  - Invasive plants
  - Natural range barriers

Ask yourself: How will you plan to meet these objectives, and how success will be measured?

FRPA 13(1)

(b) except in prescribed circumstances, specify intended results or strategies, each in relation to

(i) objectives set by government, and

(ii) other objectives that are established under this Act or the regulations and that pertain to all or part of the area subject to the plan, and

(c) conform to prescribed requirements.

(2) Woodlot licence plan must be consistent with the objectives referred to in subsection (1) (b).

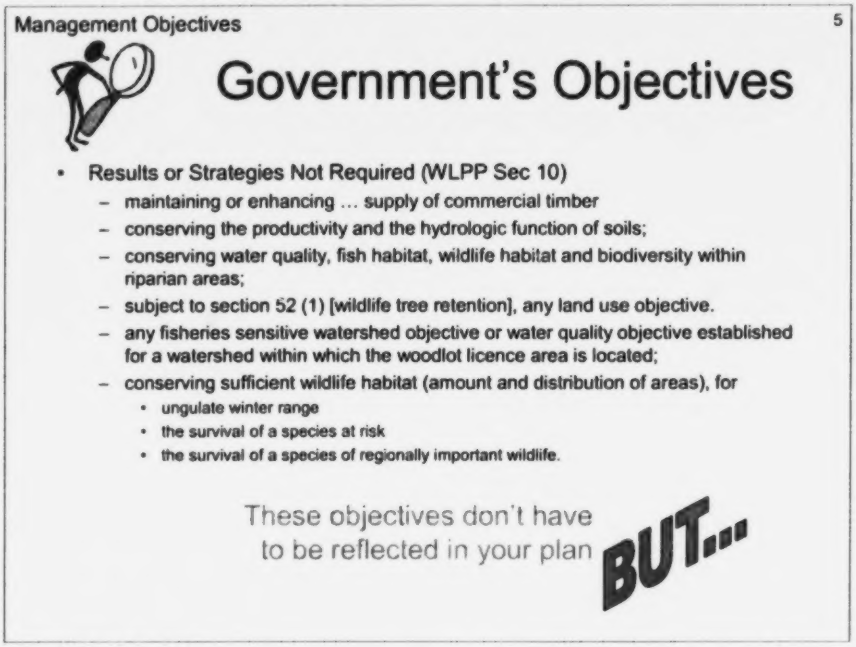
(3) Woodlot licence plan need not be consistent with objectives set by government to the extent that those objectives pertain to:

(a) retention of old forest,

(b) seral stage distribution,

(c) landscape connectivity, or

(d) temporal and spatial distribution of cutblocks.



Management Objectives

5

Government's Objectives

- Results or Strategies Not Required (WLPP Sec 10)
  - maintaining or enhancing … supply of commercial timber
  - conserving the productivity and the hydrologic function of soils;
  - conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity within riparian areas;
  - subject to section 52 (1) [wildlife tree retention], any land use objective.
  - any fisheries sensitive watershed objective or water quality objective established for a watershed within which the woodlot licence area is located;
  - conserving sufficient wildlife habitat (amount and distribution of areas), for
    - ungulate winter range
    - the survival of a species at risk
    - the survival of a species of regionally important wildlife.

These objectives don't have
to be reflected in your plan

BUT...

Additional land use objectives, as well as any other objectives and designations which may apply to the woodlot licence area, are found in WLPPR Section 10.

WLPPR 10

For the purpose of section 13 (1) (b) [content of woodlot licence plan] of the Act, a woodlot licence holder is not required to specify a result or strategy in relation to the following:

(a) any objective listed in section 9 (1) or (2) [established objectives], except that described in section 9 (1) (d);

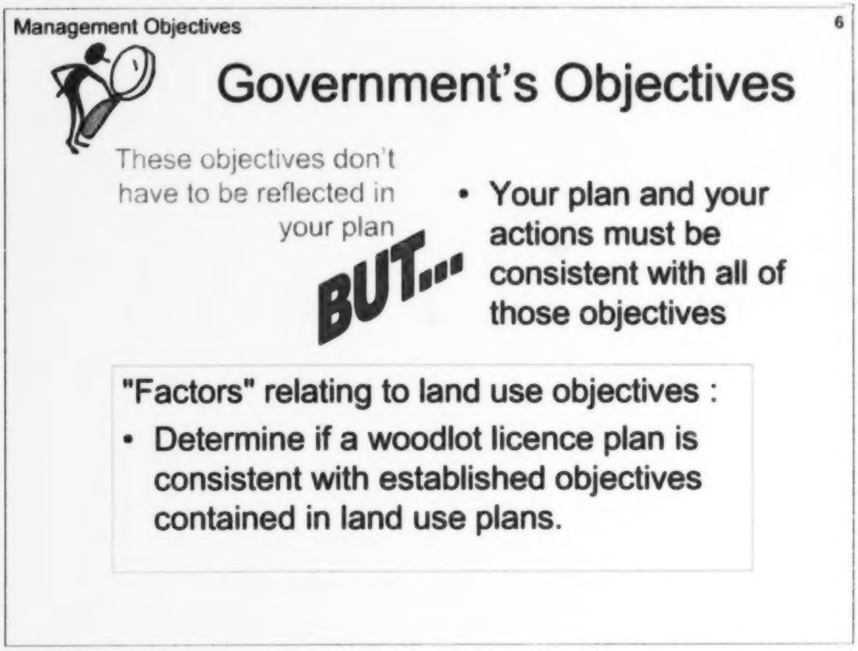
(b) an objective for an interpretative forest site, recreation site or recreation trail;

(c) a wildlife habitat area objective;

(d) an ungulate winter range objective;

(e) a lakeshore management zone objective;

(f) a visual quality objective.



Government's Objectives

These objectives don't have to be reflected in your plan

BUT...

- Your plan and your actions must be consistent with all of those objectives

"Factors" relating to land use objectives :

- Determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with established objectives contained in land use plans.

FRPA 13(1)

(b) except in prescribed circumstances, specify intended results or strategies, each in relation to: (i) objectives set by government, and

(ii) other objectives that are established under this Act or the regulations and that pertain to all or part of the area subject to the plan, and

(c) conform to prescribed requirements.

(2) Woodlot licence plan must be consistent with the objectives referred to in subsection (1) (b).

(3) Woodlot licence plan need not be consistent with objectives set by government to the extent that those objectives pertain to:

(a) retention of old forest,

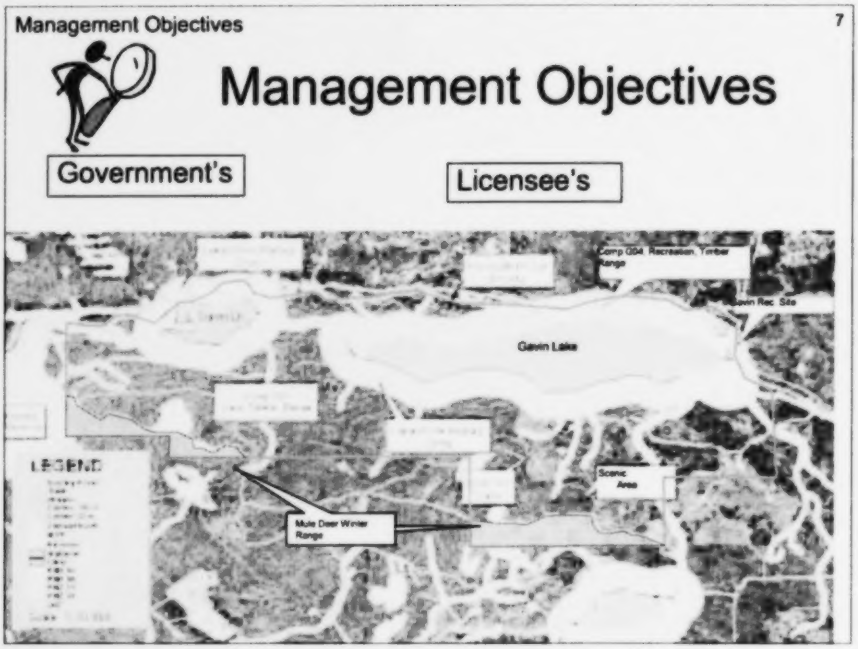
(b) seral stage distribution,

(c) landscape connectivity, or

(d) temporal and spatial distribution of cutblocks.

"Factors" relating to land use objectives 1:

Information contained in land use plans approved under the Land Act may be used as "Factors" to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective described in section 9 (1) (e) [established objectives].



Management Objectives

7

Management Objectives

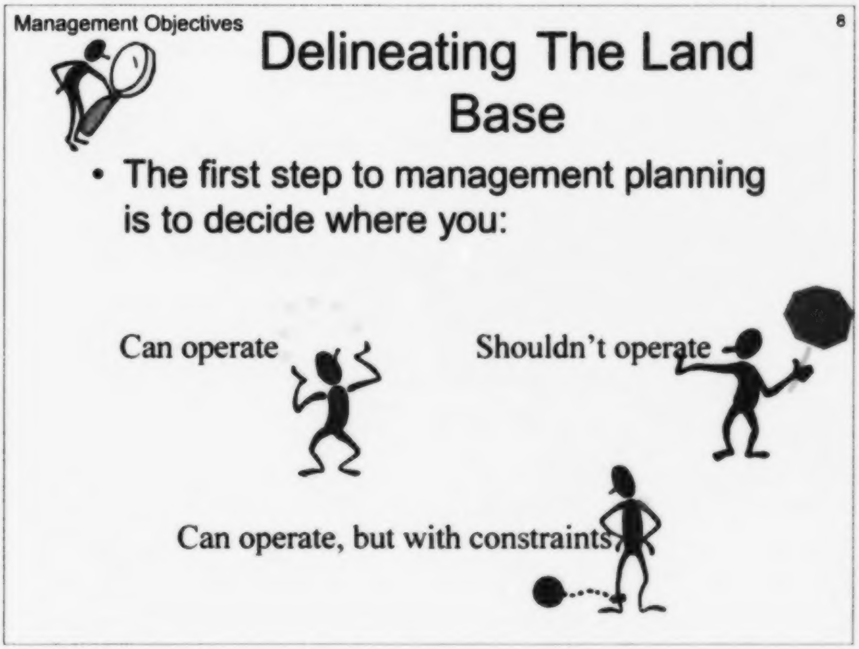
Government's

Licensee's

Comp G04 Recreation, Timber
ange
avin Rec Site
Gavin Lake
LEGEND
Scenic Area
Mule Deer Winter Range

Objectives Summary

- The WLP must be consistent with the objectives established by government.
  - The broad objectives set by government are found in Section 9 of the WLPPR
  - Additional land use objectives, as well as any other objectives and designations which may apply to the woodlot licence area, are found in Section 10.
- You have your own objectives or goals, which should be explicit



Management Objectives

Delineating The Land Base

- The first step to management planning is to decide where you:

Can operate

Shouldn't operate

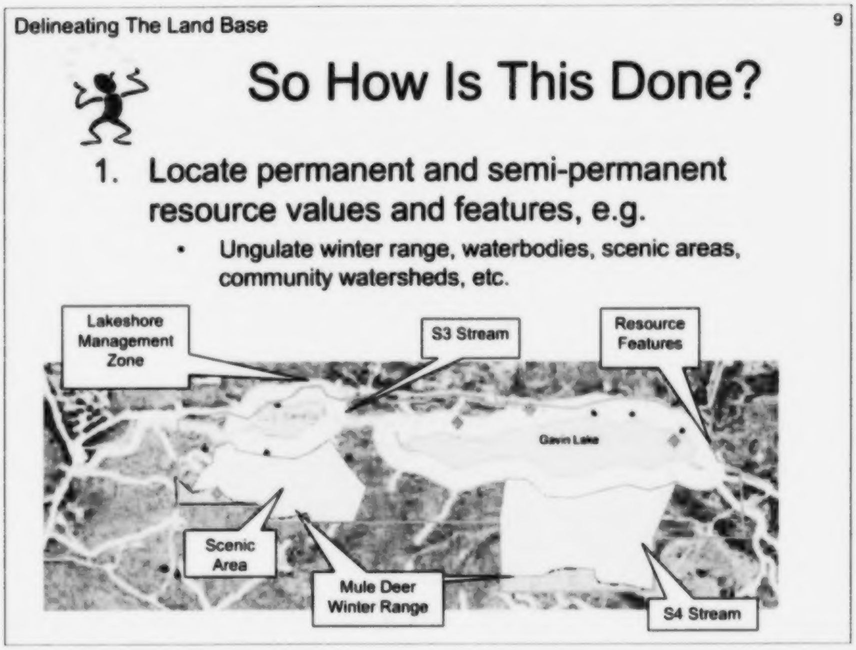
Can operate, but with constraints

You operate on a very small landbase, **which you know intimately**.

Take advantage of this, to organize your management efficiently:

Think about how to place your plans on the ground –

Where is the best place for reserves?
Where are my most productive stands?
Where are my expensive silviculture problems likely to be?
Where are the features I need to protect?



So How Is This Done?

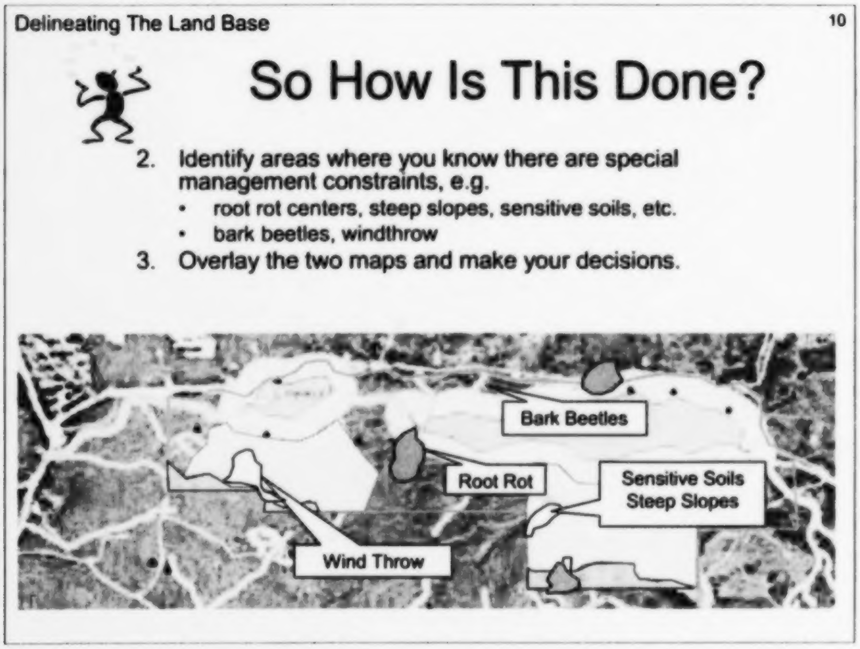
1. **Locate permanent and semi-permanent resource values and features, e.g.**
   - Ungulate winter range, waterbodies, scenic areas, community watersheds, etc.

Lakeshore Management Zone
S3 Stream
Resource Features
Gavin Lake
Scenic Area
Mule Deer Winter Range
S4 Stream

First map shows areas that constrain harvest

- Riparian
- Mule deer winter range
- Visual sensitivity shown in blue
- Resource features (red diamonds)

Data is available from the Land and Resource Data Warehouse http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/g/lrdw.html



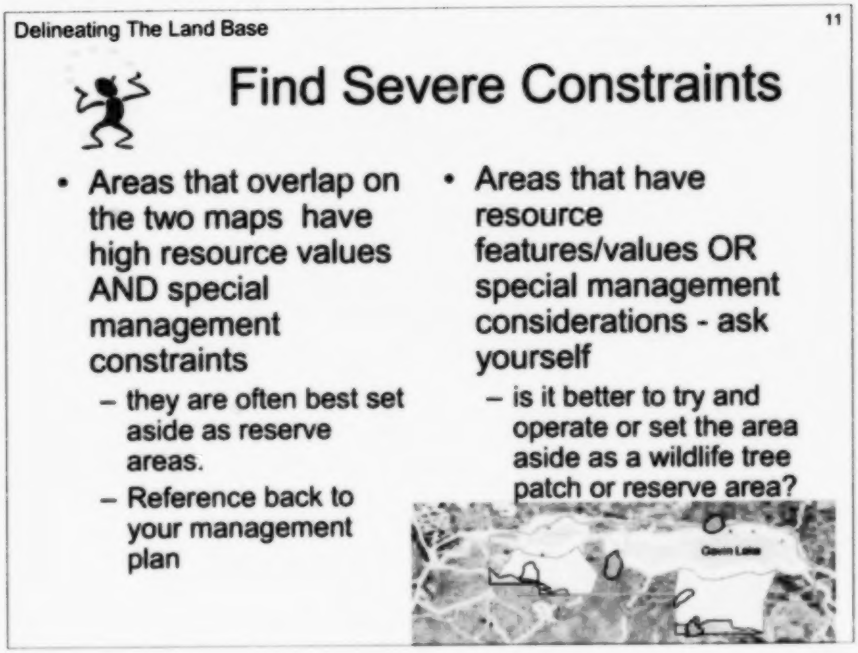
So How Is This Done?

2. Identify areas where you know there are special management constraints, e.g.
   - root rot centers, steep slopes, sensitive soils, etc.
   - bark beetles, windthrow
3. Overlay the two maps and make your decisions.

Bark Beetles
Root Rot
Sensitive Soils Steep Slopes
Wind Throw

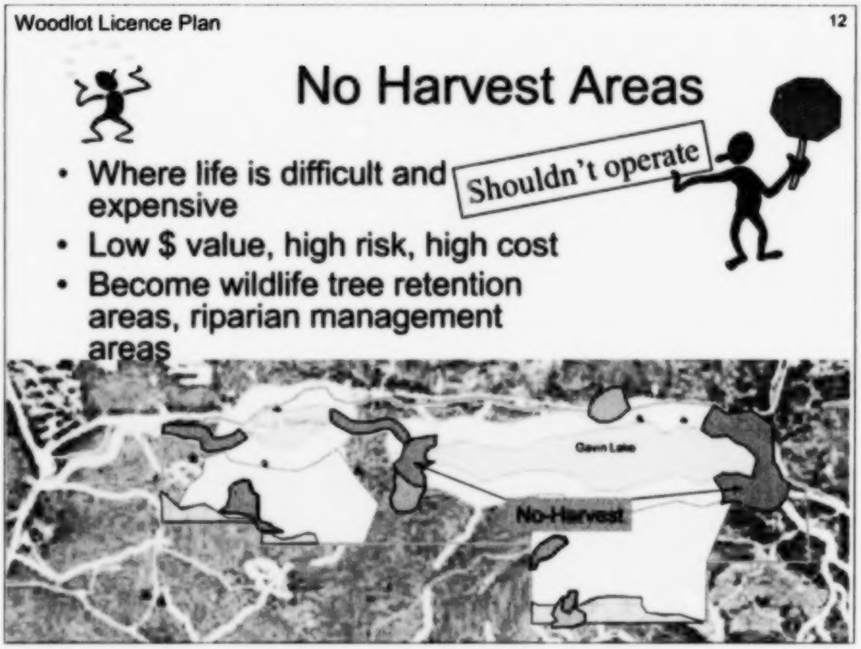
Second map shows areas that compel harvest or constrain it

- Low productivity sites shown in bright yellow
- Root disease centres (purple)
- Windthrow (moderate – yellow, intense - gold)
- Bark beetles



Find Severe Constraints

- Areas that overlap on the two maps have high resource values AND special management constraints
  - they are often best set aside as reserve areas.
  - Reference back to your management plan
- Areas that have resource features/values OR special management considerations - ask yourself
  - is it better to try and operate or set the area aside as a wildlife tree patch or reserve area?



Woodlot Licence Plan 12

No Harvest Areas

- Where life is difficult and expensive
- Low $ value, high risk, high cost
- Become wildlife tree retention areas, riparian management areas

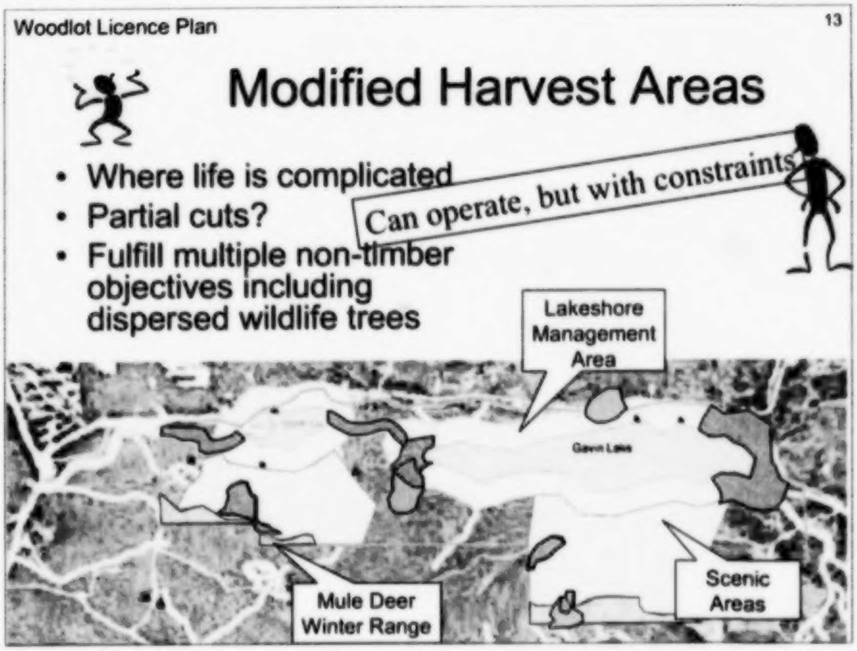
Shouldn't operate
Gavin Lake
No-Harvest

Overlap these considerations and suggest one or more no-harvest areas.

These should be areas with:

- Low timber productivity, &/or
- High reforestation costs, &/or
- High value for non-timber resources, &/or
- High access costs, &/or
- High environmental risk

These areas will be withdrawn from your AAC calculation



Modified Harvest Areas

- Where life is complicated
- Partial cuts?
- Fulfill multiple non-timber objectives including dispersed wildlife trees

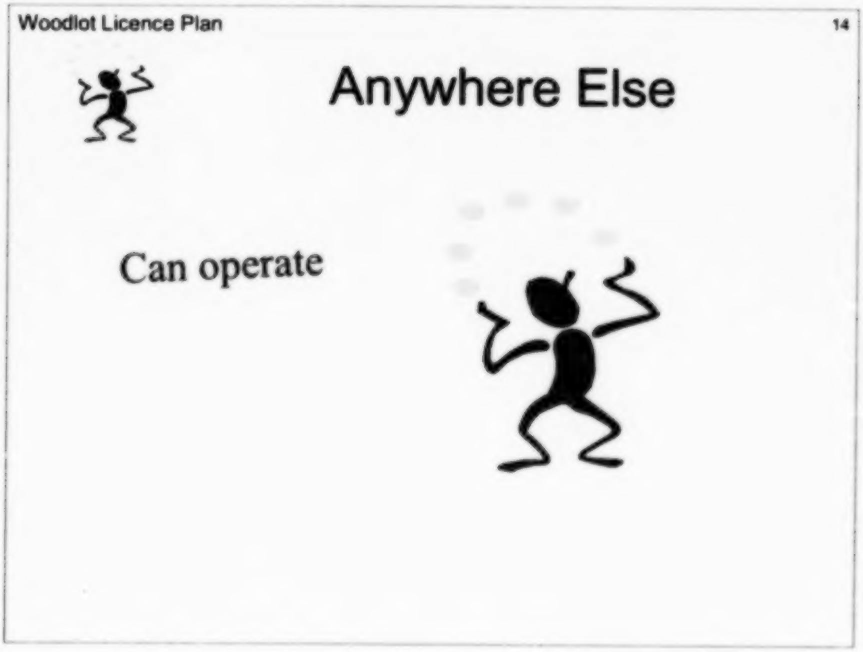
Can operate, but with constraints

Lakeshore Management Area

Scenic Areas

Mule Deer Winter Range

Other areas with non-timber objectives are modified harvest areas



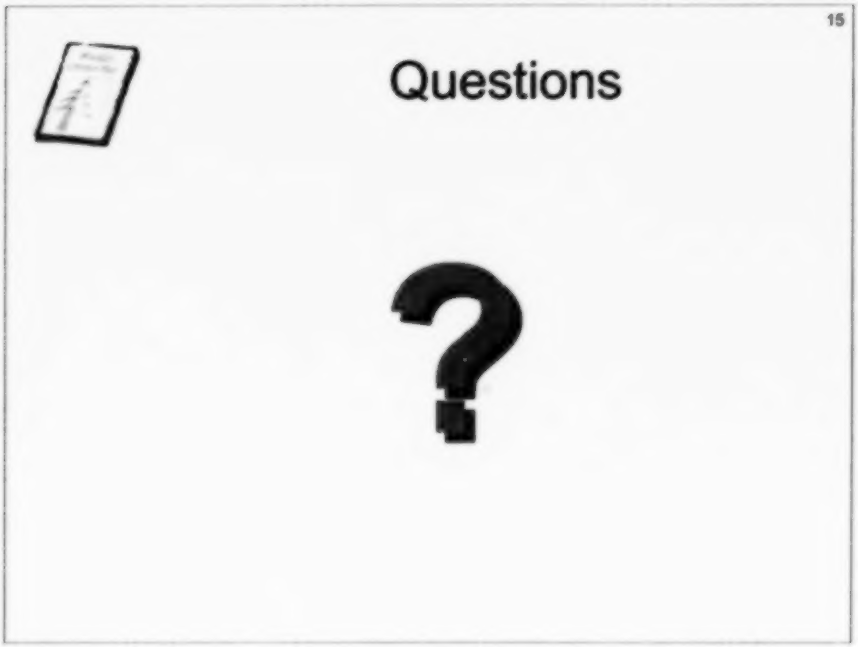
Woodlot Licence Plan

14

Anywhere Else

Can operate

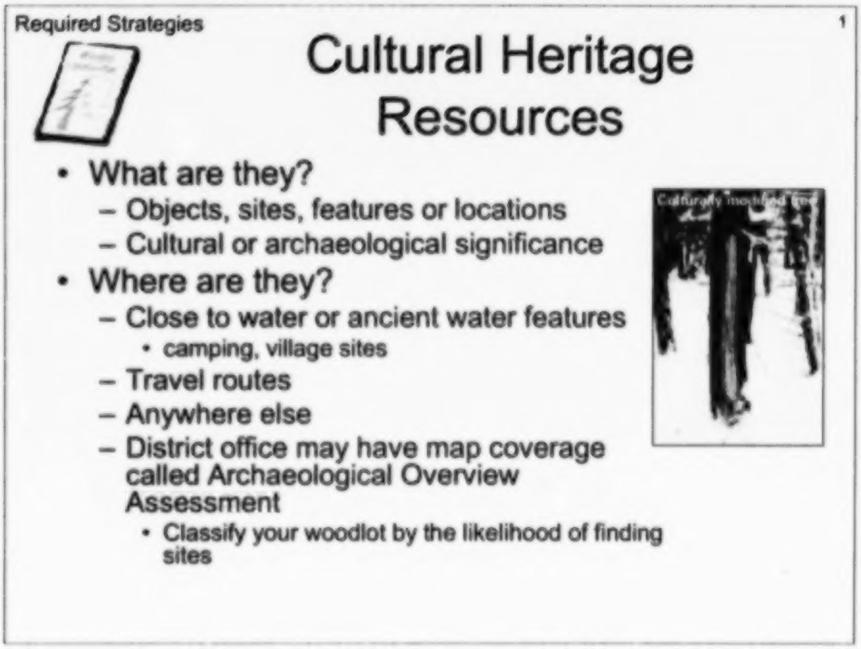
In reality, you probably don't have much ground that is free of issues or constraints.



Questions

- Questions and answers

- Break for Lunch


Culturally modified tree

Required Strategies

Cultural Heritage Resources

- What are they?
  - Objects, sites, features or locations
  - Cultural or archaeological significance
- Where are they?
  - Close to water or ancient water features
    - camping, village sites
  - Travel routes
  - Anywhere else
  - District office may have map coverage called Archaeological Overview Assessment
    - Classify your woodlot by the likelihood of finding sites

Cultural heritage resource:

An object, a site or the location of a traditional societal practice that is of historical, cultural or archaeological significance to the province, a community or an aboriginal people. Cultural heritage resources include archaeological sites, structural features, heritage landscape features and traditional use sites. (from MoF Glossary of Terms http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/library/documents/glossary/C.htm)

You should contact the District Manager or Aboriginal Liaison Officer for assistance in obtaining contact details and relevant traditional use information which may be available. Information on archaeological sites or features regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act may also be available through the district office.

WLPPR Section 17(3.1)

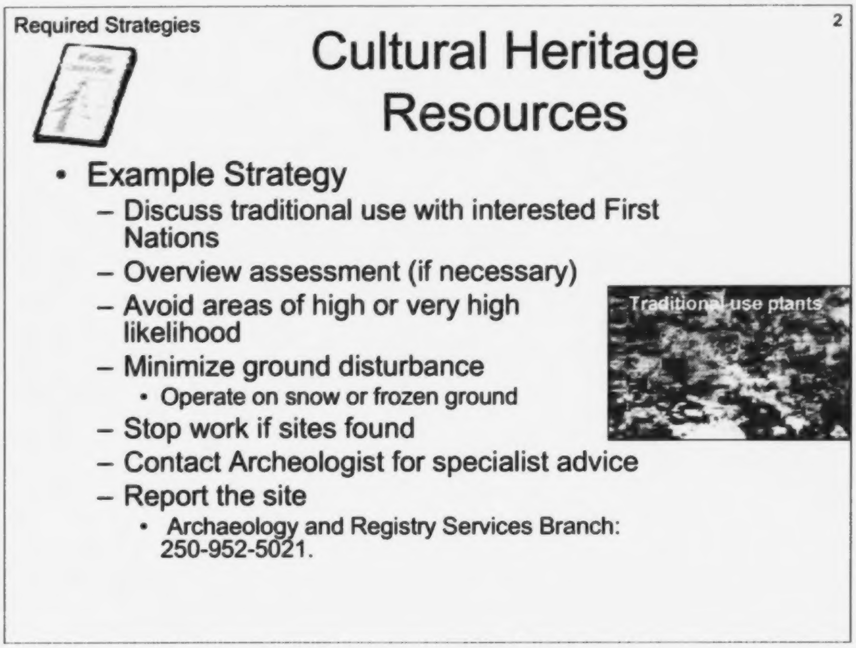
Licensees must make reasonable efforts to meet with First Nation groups affected by the plan to discuss the plan or amendment and its impact upon their traditional uses. Any written comments received from these discussions must be submitted with the plan. The licensee must keep a record of those efforts to meet with First Nations groups (date and content) and must submit a description of those efforts with the plan.

WLPPR Section 9(1)(d)

•The plan must contain results or strategies that will be implemented to conserve and protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and of continuing importance to them.

•These results or strategies do not include archaeological sites or other such features regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

•Refer to the Heritage Conservation Act for more information, located at the following site: http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96187_01.htm Also, the following site may provide additional information:http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch/

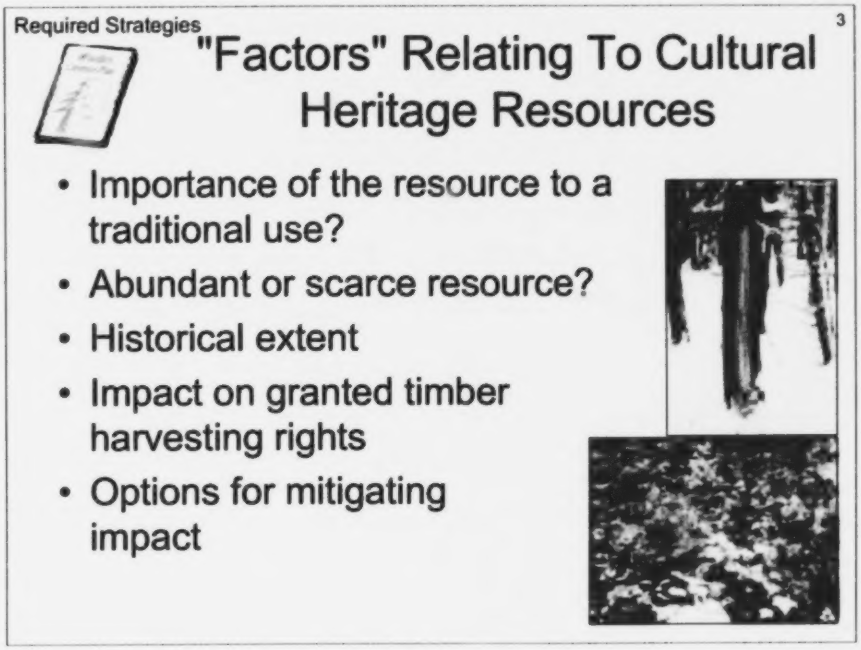


Cultural Heritage Resources

- Example Strategy
  - – Discuss traditional use with interested First Nations
  - – Overview assessment (if necessary)
  - – Avoid areas of high or very high likelihood
  - – Minimize ground disturbance
    - Operate on snow or frozen ground
  - – Stop work if sites found
  - – Contact Archeologist for specialist advice
  - – Report the site
    - Archaeology and Registry Services Branch: 250-952-5021.

Traditional use plants

Archaeological Overview Assessments are not available in all Districts. Check with your local District office.



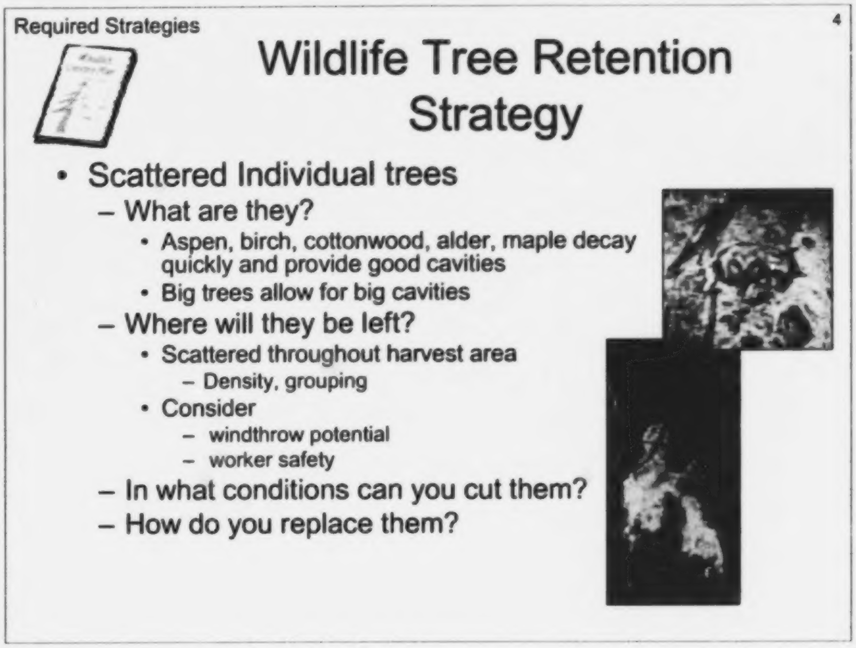
Required Strategies

"Factors" Relating To Cultural Heritage Resources

- Importance of the resource to a traditional use?
- Abundant or scarce resource?
- Historical extent
- Impact on granted timber harvesting rights
- Options for mitigating impact

The following "Factors" may be used to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective set out in section 9 (1) (d) *[established objectives]*:

- The relative value or importance of a particular cultural heritage resource to a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- The relative abundance or scarcity of a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- The historical extent of a traditional use by an aboriginal people of a cultural heritage resource;
- The impact on government granted timber harvesting rights of conserving or protecting a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people;
- The options for mitigating the impact that a forest practice might have on a cultural heritage resource that is the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people.



Required Strategies

Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

- Scattered Individual trees
  - What are they?
    - Aspen, birch, cottonwood, alder, maple decay quickly and provide good cavities
    - Big trees allow for big cavities
  - Where will they be left?
    - Scattered throughout harvest area
      - Density, grouping
    - Consider
      - windthrow potential
      - worker safety
  - In what conditions can you cut them?
  - How do you replace them?

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES

Species and Characteristics:

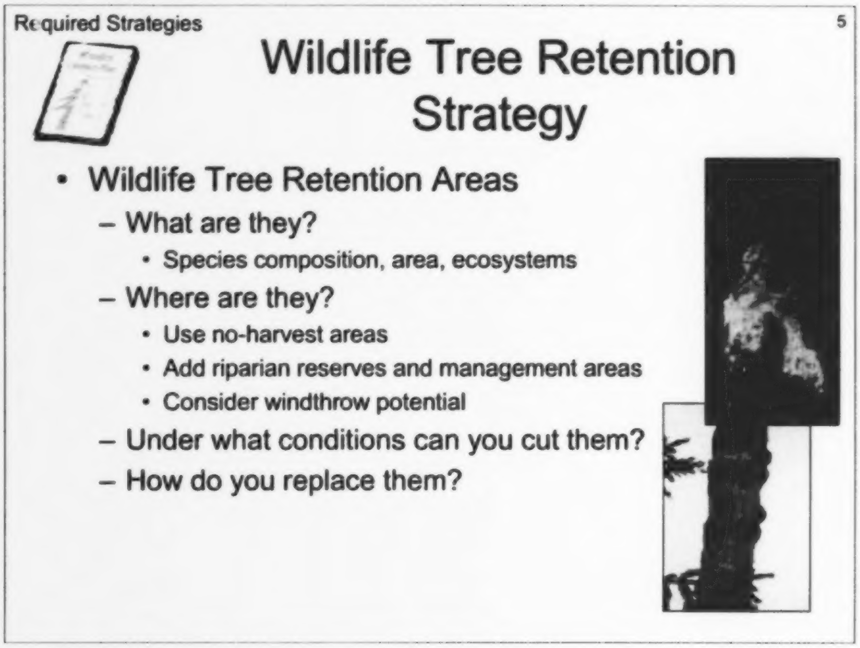
Describe the species and characteristics of individual trees that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife trees.

Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Describe the conditions or circumstances under which they may be removed.

Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Describe how individual wildlife trees will be replaced if they are removed under part b) above.



Required Strategies

Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

- Wildlife Tree Retention Areas
  - What are they?
    - Species composition, area, ecosystems
  - Where are they?
    - Use no-harvest areas
    - Add riparian reserves and management areas
    - Consider windthrow potential
  - Under what conditions can you cut them?
  - How do you replace them?

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS

Forest Cover Attributes:

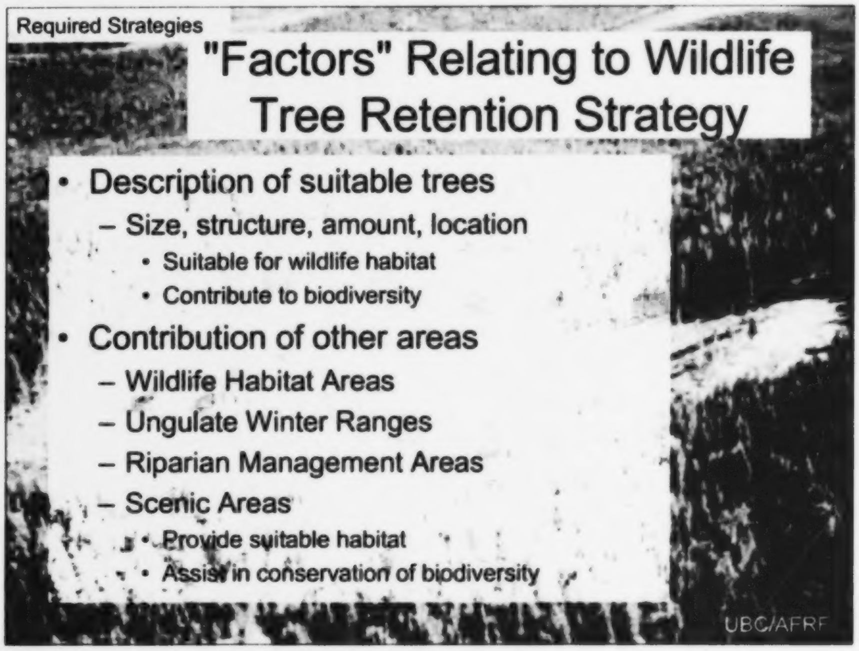
Describe the forest cover attributes of areas that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife tree patches.

Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe the conditions under which trees may be removed from within the wildlife tree patches.

Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe how trees removed from wildlife tree retention areas will be replaced or the process you will use to designate new wildlife tree retention areas within the woodlot licence area to replace the ones where harvesting will take place. ***The intent is to describe how the integrity and usefulness of the wildlife tree patch will be maintained or replaced.***



Required Strategies

"Factors" Relating to Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy

- Description of suitable trees
  - – Size, structure, amount, location
    - Suitable for wildlife habitat
    - Contribute to biodiversity
- Contribution of other areas
  - – Wildlife Habitat Areas
  - – Ungulate Winter Ranges
  - – Riparian Management Areas
  - – Scenic Areas
    - Provide suitable habitat
    - Assist in conservation of biodiversity

UBC/AFRF

"Factors" relating to biodiversity

The following "Factors" may be used for the purpose of developing a comprehensive wildlife tree retention strategy referred to in section 11 [wildlife tree retention strategy required]:

(a) The size, structure, amount, location and other characteristics of trees that

(i)make the trees suitable for wildlife habitat, and

(ii)have ecological attributes that contribute to stand level biodiversity;

(b) The extent to which wildlife habitat areas, ungulate winter ranges, riparian management zones, riparian reserve zones, scenic areas and other areas established to manage forest resources

(i)provide suitable wildlife habitat, and

(ii)assist in the conservation of stand level biodiversity.

Guidance on developing a wildlife tree retention strategy can be found at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/wlt/wlt-policy-05.htm. Also, the Biodiversity Guidebook published in support of the Forest Practice Code of British Columbia Act, 1995, Appendix 6, provides information on wildlife tree characteristics; it can be found at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/fpc/fpcguide/biodiv/biotoc.htm. Local guidelines may also be available from the MoF District office or from the local Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection office.

In specifying your strategy, you may use the format shown immediately below, or you may present the information in a table format.

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES

Species and Characteristics:

Describe the species and characteristics of individual trees that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife trees.

Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Describe the conditions or circumstances under which they may be removed.

Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Describe how individual wildlife trees will be replaced if they are removed under part b) above.

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS

Forest Cover Attributes:

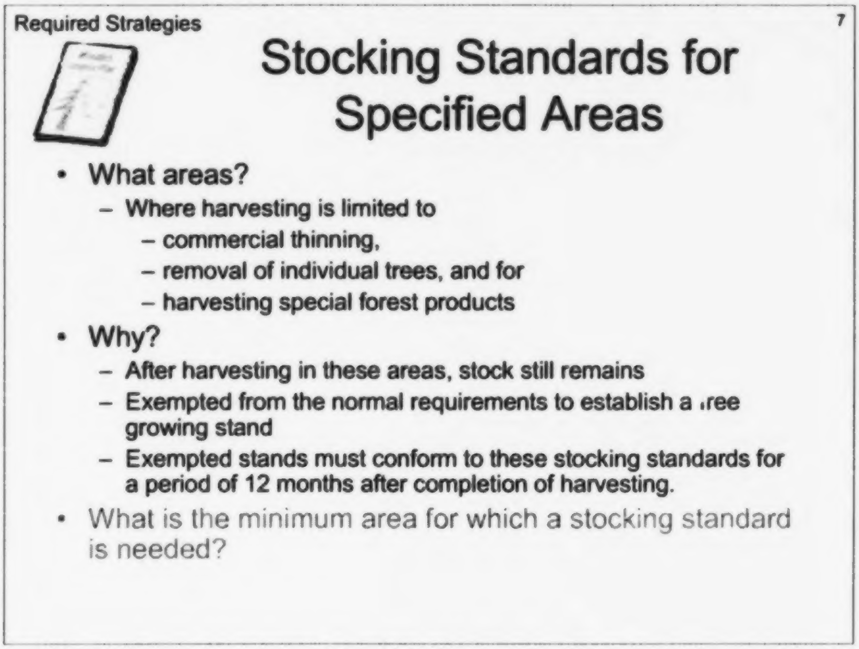
Describe the forest cover attributes of areas that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife tree patches.

Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe the conditions under which trees may be removed from within the wildlife tree patches.

Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe how trees removed from wildlife tree retention areas will be replaced or the process you will use to designate new wildlife tree retention areas within the woodlot licence area to replace the ones where harvesting will take place. ***The intent is to describe how the integrity and usefulness of the wildlife tree patch will be maintained or replaced.***

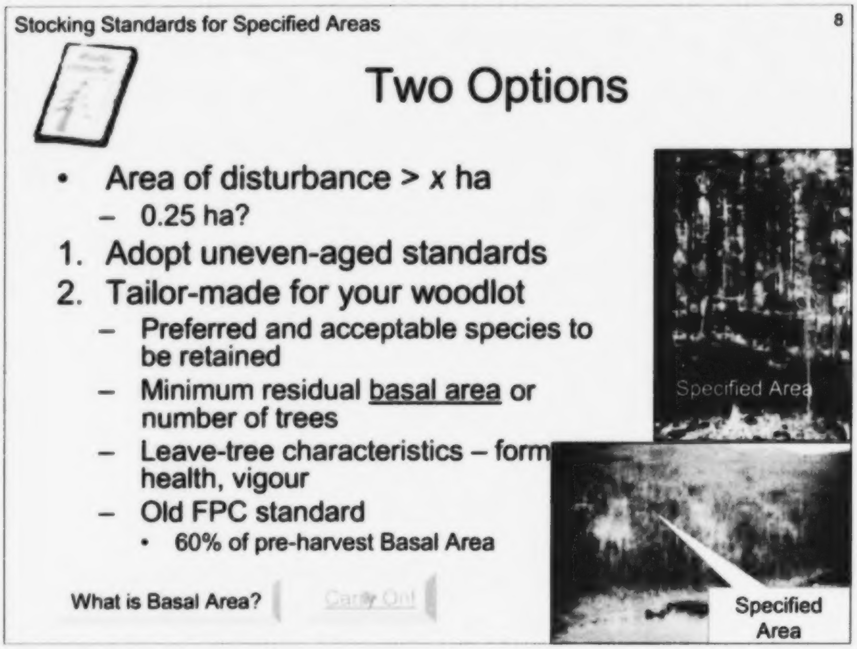


Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

- What areas?
  - Where harvesting is limited to
    - commercial thinning,
    - removal of individual trees, and for
    - harvesting special forest products
- Why?
  - After harvesting in these areas, stock still remains
  - Exempted from the normal requirements to establish a free growing stand
  - Exempted stands must conform to these stocking standards for a period of 12 months after completion of harvesting.
- What is the minimum area for which a stocking standard is needed?

Under Sections 12 and 34(3) of the WLPPR, you must specify stocking standards for areas where harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products. Such areas, which are usually stocked after harvesting, are exempted from the requirement to establish a free growing stand according to the normal stocking standards. The exempted stands must conform to these separate stocking standards specified in this WLP for a period of 12 months after completion of harvesting.

The stocking standards you describe will apply to particular areas or situations, which you must specify. You may want to identify on the WLP map where the different stocking standards will generally apply. The refinement of these will occur when you submit a silviculture map with the signed and sealed appraisal in applying for a Cutting Permit (CP).



Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

Two Options

- Area of disturbance > *x* ha
  - 0.25 ha?

1. Adopt uneven-aged standards
2. Tailor-made for your woodlot
   - Preferred and acceptable species to be retained
   - Minimum residual basal area or number of trees
   - Leave-tree characteristics – form health, vigour
   - Old FPC standard
     - 60% of pre-harvest Basal Area

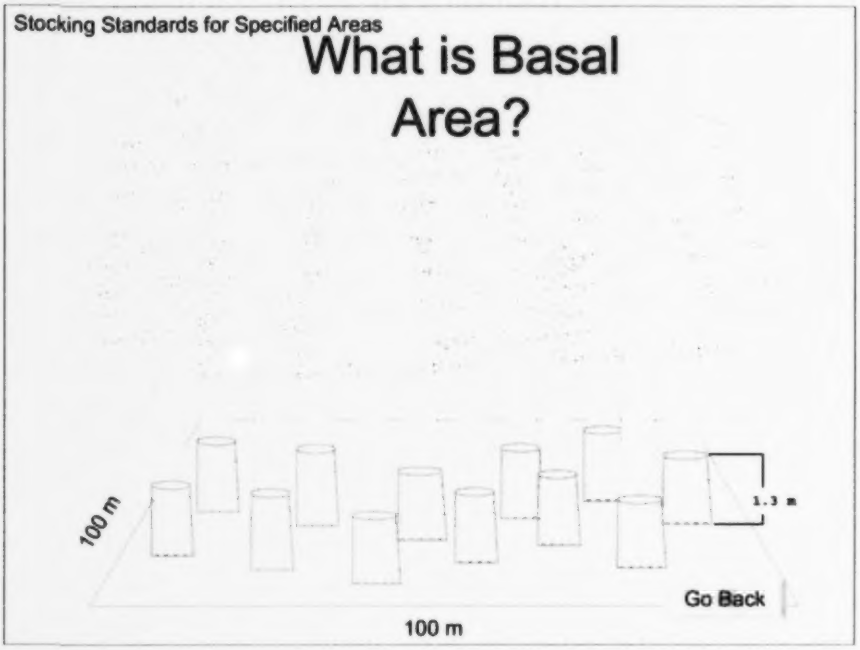
Specified Area
Specified Area
What is Basal Area?
Carry On!

The Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection, as found in the MoF Publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards", may be adopted for this purpose,

or you may design your own stocking standards.

- Maximum area which will be harvested without stocking standards
- Minimum residual basal area
  - The old FPC had a soft definition of intermediate cutting as 60% of the pre-harvest basal area

Attach a copy of your standards in the Appendix.



Stocking Standards for Specified Areas

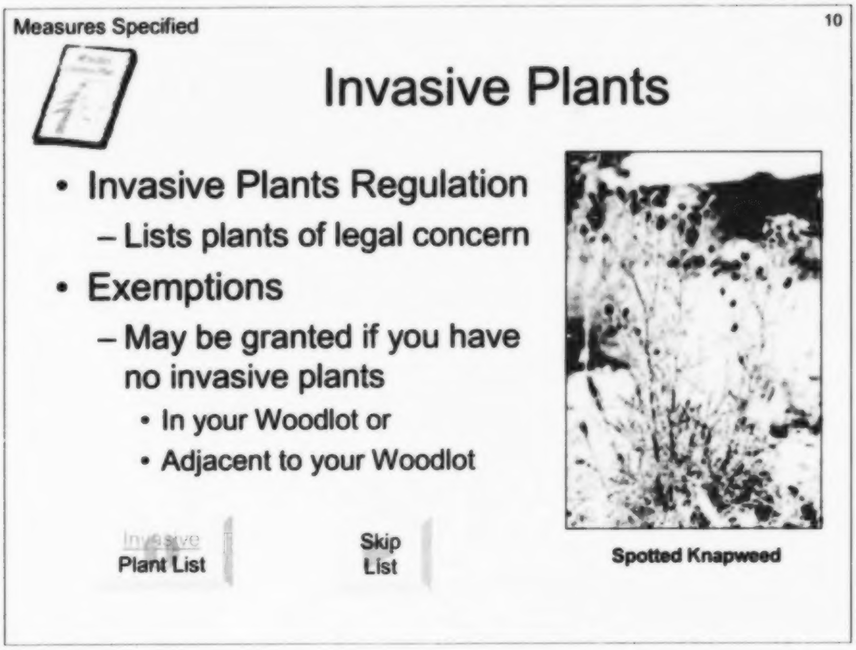
What is Basal Area?

Go Back

Basal Area is the sum of the surface area of the stumps of all the trees on a hectare, if you imagined the trees cut at 1.3 m (breast height).

Generally expressed as m^2/ha. Values before harvest in natural stands range from about 30 to 60 m^2/ha for interior stands, and higher for coastal stands.

Basal area is a better measure of stocking than a simple number of trees, because basal area accounts for the size + number of trees.



Measures Specified

Invasive Plants

- Invasive Plants Regulation
  - Lists plants of legal concern
- Exemptions
  - May be granted if you have no invasive plants
    - In your Woodlot or
    - Adjacent to your Woodlot

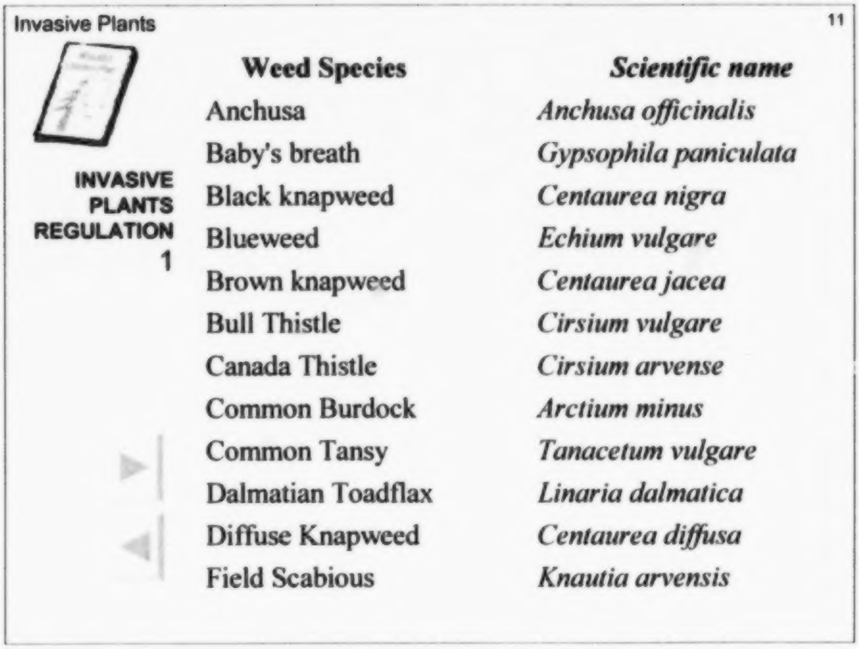
Invasive Plant List
Skip List

Spotted Knapweed

If an exemption was received from the District Manager (WLPPR Section 78(1)(a)), check the box. A copy of the exemption letter should be kept on file.

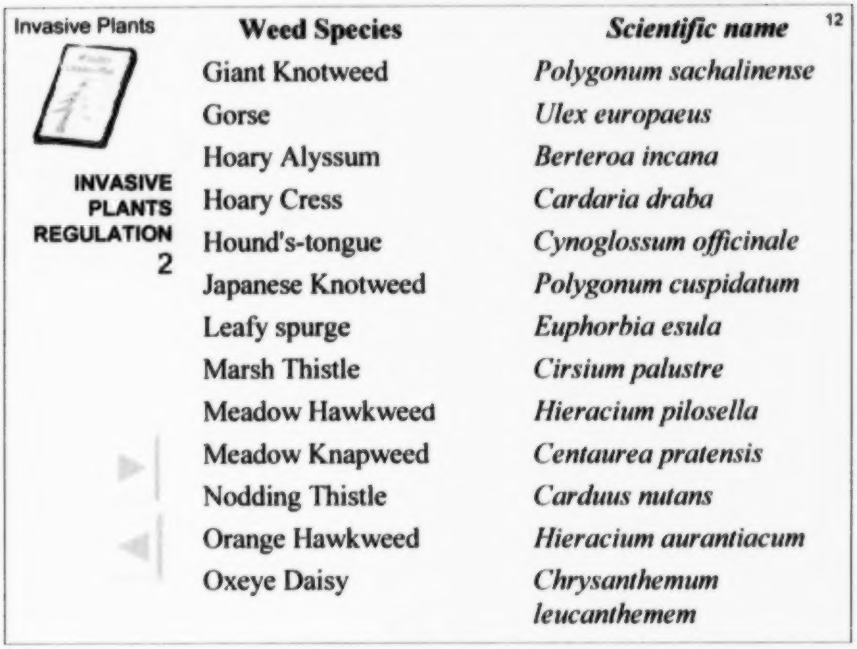
Exemptions may be granted where there are no invasive plants in the Woodlot Licence area or on land immediately adjacent to it. The plants of concern are those listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/frpa/frparegs/invplants/ipr.htm

If no exemption received, describe the measures or activities that will be undertaken to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants as a likely result of the holder's forest practices.



INVASIVE PLANTS REGULATION 1

Weed Species	***Scientific name***
Anchusa	*Anchusa officinalis*
Baby's breath	*Gypsophila paniculata*
Black knapweed	*Centaurea nigra*
Blueweed	*Echium vulgare*
Brown knapweed	*Centaurea jacea*
Bull Thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Common Burdock	*Arctium minus*
Common Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Dalmatian Toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*
Diffuse Knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*
Field Scabious	*Knautia arvensis*

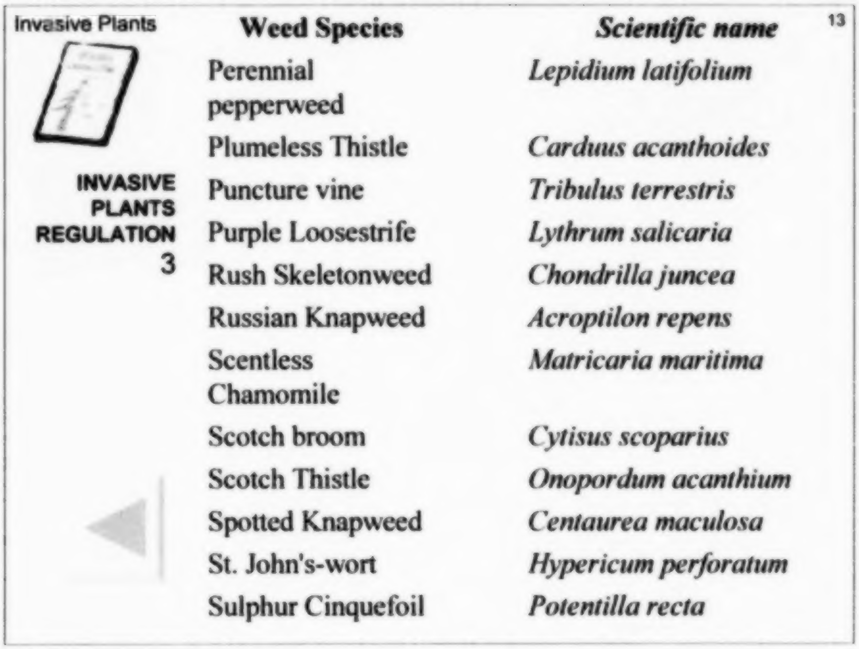


Invasive Plants

INVASIVE PLANTS REGULATION 2

Weed Species	Scientific name
Giant Knotweed	*Polygonum sachalinense*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Hoary Alyssum	*Berteroa incana*
Hoary Cress	*Cardaria draba*
Hound's-tongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*
Japanese Knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
Marsh Thistle	*Cirsium palustre*
Meadow Hawkweed	*Hieracium pilosella*
Meadow Knapweed	*Centaurea pratensis*
Nodding Thistle	*Carduus nutans*
Orange Hawkweed	*Hieracium aurantiacum*
Oxeye Daisy	*Chrysanthemum leucanthemem*

12

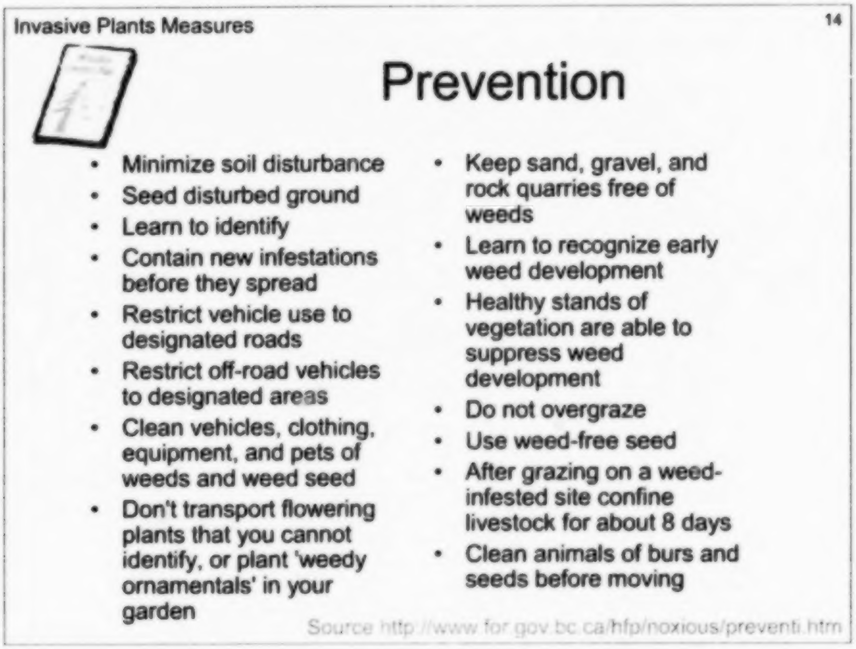


Invasive Plants

13

INVASIVE PLANTS REGULATION 3

Weed Species	***Scientific name***
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*
Plumeless Thistle	*Carduus acanthoides*
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purple Loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*
Rush Skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*
Russian Knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*
Scentless Chamomile	*Matricaria maritima*
Scotch broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
Scotch Thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*
Spotted Knapweed	*Centaurea maculosa*
St. John's-wort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Sulphur Cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*



Invasive Plants Measures

14

Prevention

- Minimize soil disturbance
- Seed disturbed ground
- Learn to identify
- Contain new infestations before they spread
- Restrict vehicle use to designated roads
- Restrict off-road vehicles to designated areas
- Clean vehicles, clothing, equipment, and pets of weeds and weed seed
- Don't transport flowering plants that you cannot identify, or plant 'weedy ornamentals' in your garden
- Keep sand, gravel, and rock quarries free of weeds
- Learn to recognize early weed development
- Healthy stands of vegetation are able to suppress weed development
- Do not overgraze
- Use weed-free seed
- After grazing on a weed-infested site confine livestock for about 8 days
- Clean animals of burs and seeds before moving

Source http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/noxious/preventi.htm

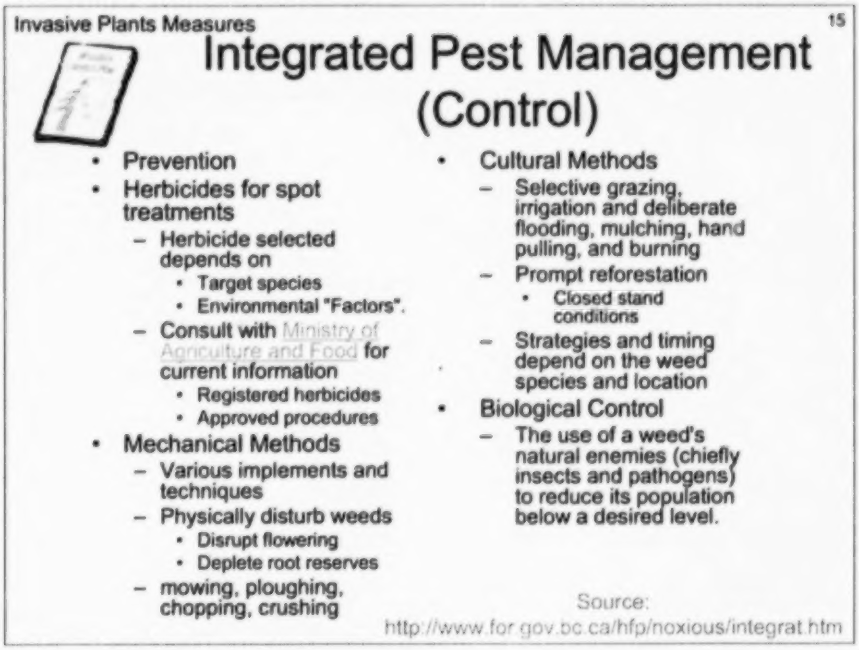
Operational guidelines for prevention strategies may be available from the local MoF District office. Measures may include the following:

•identifying high risk areas,

•minimizing soil disturbance,

•seeding disturbed areas in a timely manner with an appropriate mix of fast, early growing species of grasses and legumes,

•minimizing the transport of seed by removing burrs from clothing and equipment, and by checking the undercarriage of vehicles and removing weeds before leaving a weed infested area.



Invasive Plants Measures

15

Integrated Pest Management (Control)

- Prevention
- Herbicides for spot treatments
  - Herbicide selected depends on
    - Target species
    - Environmental "Factors".
  - Consult with Ministry of Agriculture and Food for current information
    - Registered herbicides
    - Approved procedures
- Mechanical Methods
  - Various implements and techniques
  - Physically disturb weeds
    - Disrupt flowering
    - Deplete root reserves
  - mowing, ploughing, chopping, crushing
- Cultural Methods
  - Selective grazing, irrigation and deliberate flooding, mulching, hand pulling, and burning
  - Prompt reforestation
    - Closed stand conditions
  - Strategies and timing depend on the weed species and location
- Biological Control
  - The use of a weed's natural enemies (chiefly insects and pathogens) to reduce its population below a desired level.

Source:
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/noxious/integrat.htm

Operational guidelines for prevention strategies may be available from the local MoF District office. Measures may include the following:

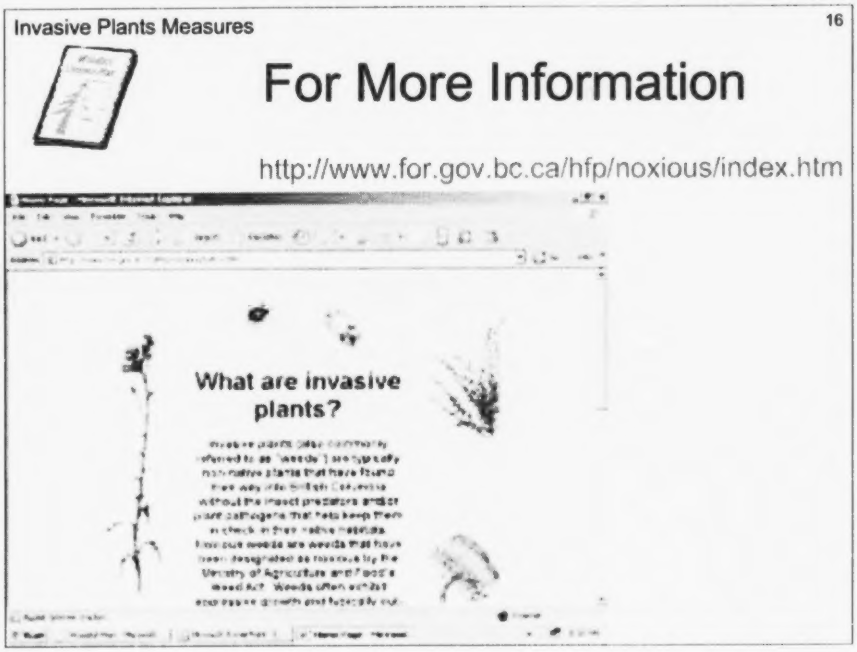
•identifying high risk areas,

•minimizing soil disturbance,

•seeding disturbed areas in a timely manner with an appropriate mix of fast, early growing species of grasses and legumes,

•minimizing the transport of seed by removing burrs from clothing and equipment, and by checking the undercarriage of vehicles and removing weeds before leaving a weed infested area.

•Watch for the Integrated Pest Management Control Act, coming soon

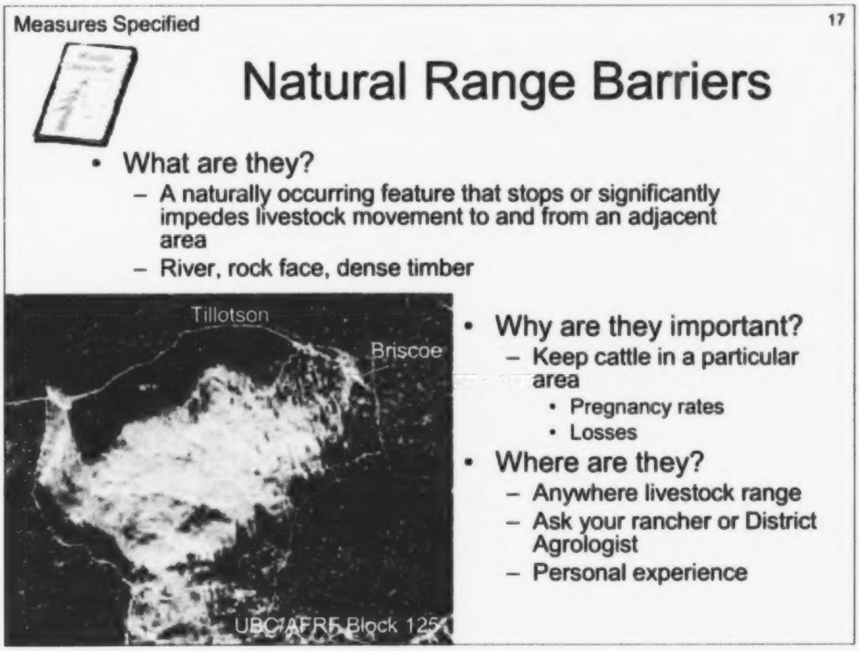


Invasive Plants Measures

For More Information

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/noxious/index.htm

What are invasive plants?



Measures Specified

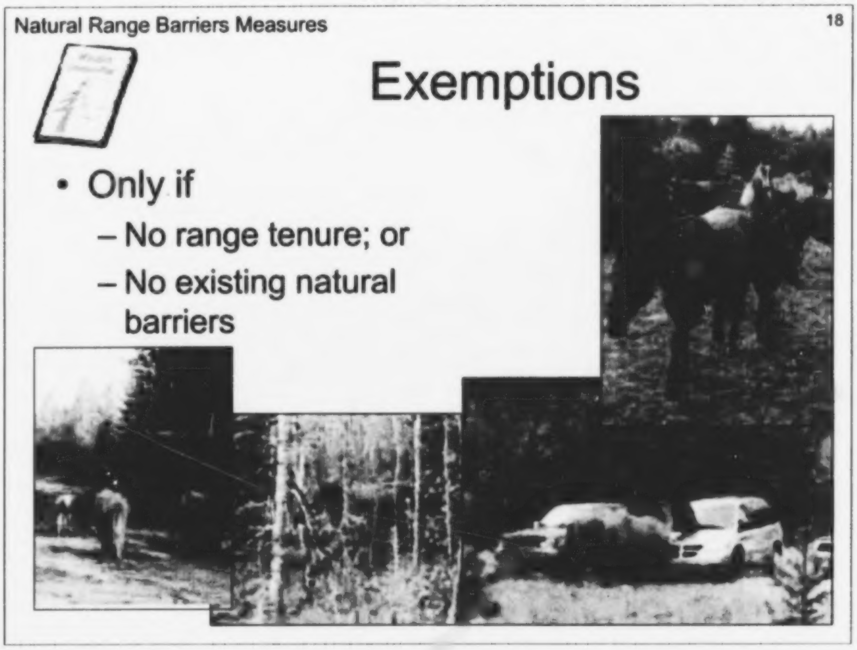
Natural Range Barriers

- What are they?
  - A naturally occurring feature that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to and from an adjacent area
  - River, rock face, dense timber
- Why are they important?
  - Keep cattle in a particular area
    - Pregnancy rates
    - Losses
- Where are they?
  - Anywhere livestock range
  - Ask your rancher or District Agrologist
  - Personal experience

Information regarding natural range barriers should be obtained through discussions with the range tenure holder and/or MoF Agrologist.

A natural range barrier is normally considered to be dense timber, shrubbery or downed woody debris that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to or from an adjacent area.

In the photo above, the natural range barrier formed by an old ICH stand FdSxCw 740 was penetrated by the new road and block. The forest manager knew this natural barrier existed, but the end of the road was placed too close to the boundary of a young stand, and cows were able to find a route through the 40 m of retained stand.



Natural Range Barriers Measures

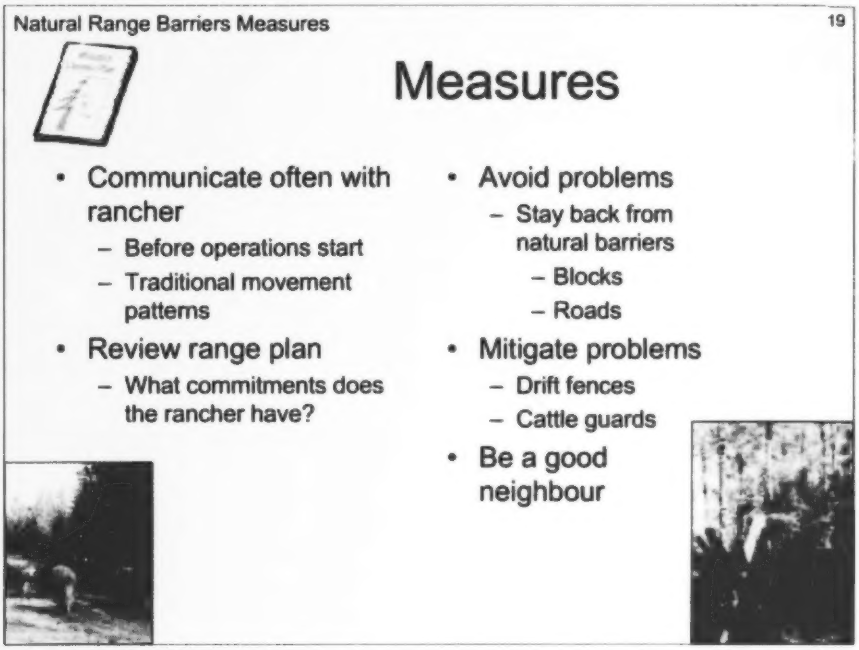
Exemptions

- Only if
  - – No range tenure; or
  - – No existing natural barriers

Exemptions may be granted where there is no range tenure over the woodlot licence area or there is no natural range barrier within the woodlot licence area which stops or significantly slows livestock movement from a range tenure immediately adjacent to the woodlot licence area. A natural range barrier is normally considered to be dense timber, shrubbery or downed woody debris that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to or from an adjacent area.

If an exemption was received from the District Manager (WLPPR Section 78(1)(b), check the box. A copy of the exemption letter should be kept on file.

If no exemption is received, describe the measures or activities that will be carried out to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective any natural barriers.



Natural Range Barriers Measures

19

Measures

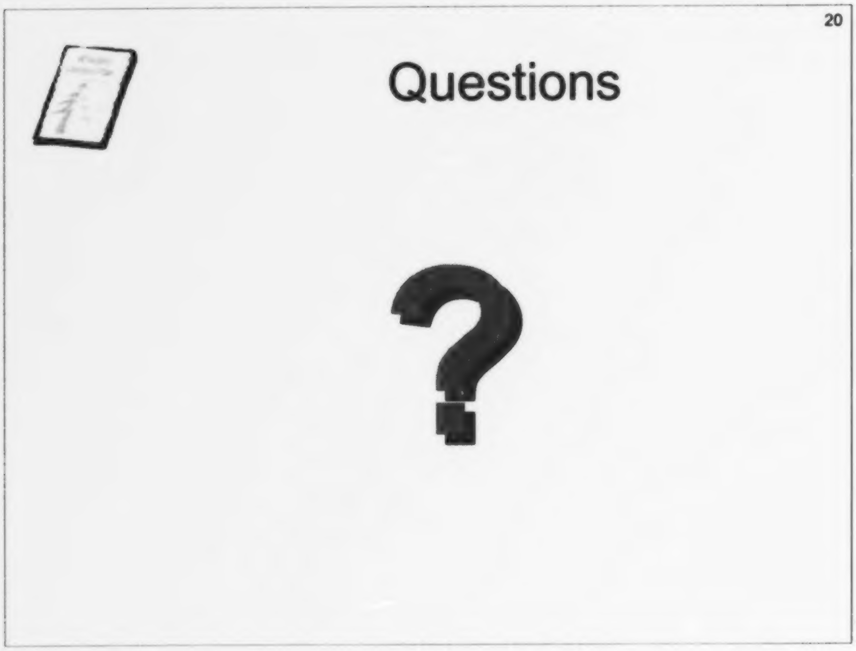
- Communicate often with rancher
  - Before operations start
  - Traditional movement patterns
- Review range plan
  - What commitments does the rancher have?
- Avoid problems
  - Stay back from natural barriers
    - Blocks
    - Roads
- Mitigate problems
  - Drift fences
  - Cattle guards
- Be a good neighbour

If no exemption is received, describe the measures or activities that will be carried out to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective any natural barriers.

Common measures include erecting short drift fences or installing cattle guards in roads to prevent the movement of cattle outside of range units or between pastures.

You may also describe how your activities will maintain existing natural range barriers by not operating close to range unit boundaries and not building roads or creating cattle movement corridors through them.

An established range tenure holder may be committed to doing some things such as salting or establishing water holes away from a barrier. A woodlot licensee would be well advised to note these commitments with the review and comment information submitted with the plan so that the responsibilities of each tenure holder are clear and accountable.

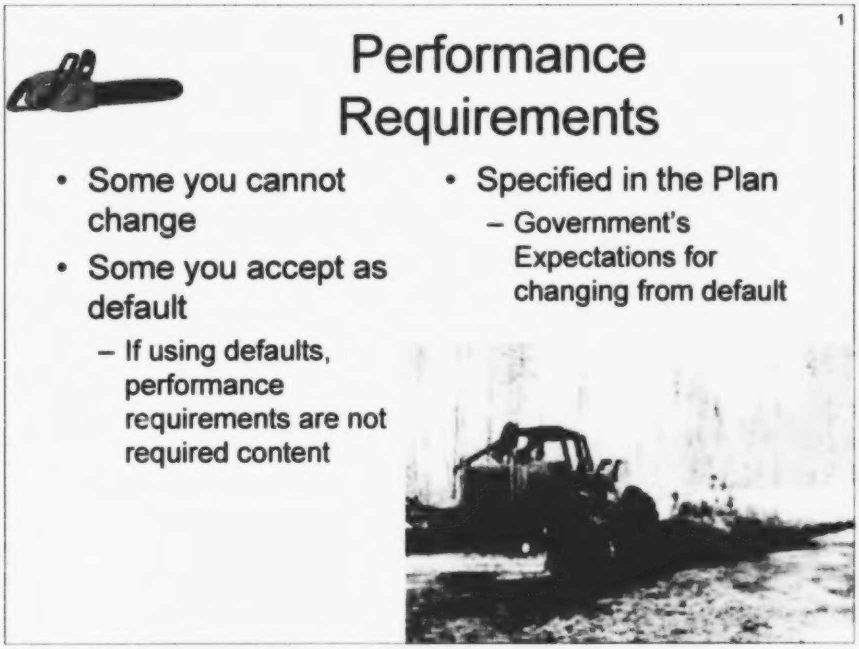


20

Questions

- Questions and answers

- Break for coffee/juice and awaken



1

Performance Requirements

- Some you cannot change
- Some you accept as default
  - If using defaults, performance requirements are not required content
- Specified in the Plan
  - Government's Expectations for changing from default

You have a choice of accepting the default practice requirements or proposing alternatives. If you are proposing an alternative practice requirement, describe the practice requirement and the area(s) to which it applies.

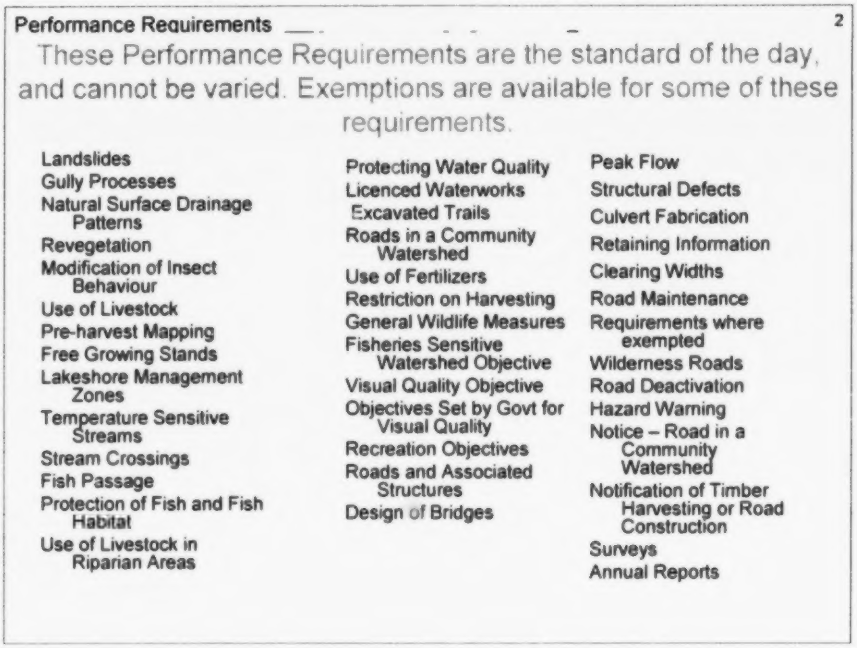
The proposed alternative requirements must be consistent with Section 13(2) of the WLPPR, namely that you **must** specify the location(s) where the alternative applies, and you **must** submit a rationale for how the alternative is consistent with the established objectives described in Section 9 of the WLPPR.

In developing rationale, you should consider the ""Factors"" found at the end of the WLPPR.

Rationale for each alternative may include the following:

- •Alternative proposed and how the alternative is consistent with the objectives set by government (described in Section 9 of the WLPPR) and with higher level plan objectives and any other pertinent land use objective;
- •Description of areas that the rationale applies to;
- •If available, citation of research or trials where the alternative has been applied;
- •Timeline for and performance measures of the alternative;
- •A mitigation plan in the event the measures are not achieved.

The holder should contact the District to discuss "Factors" being considered in the rationale and to identify any information that is available to the holder or considered in the control or possession of the holder. Direction on how to prepare a rationale will **not** be provided.



Performance Requirements

2

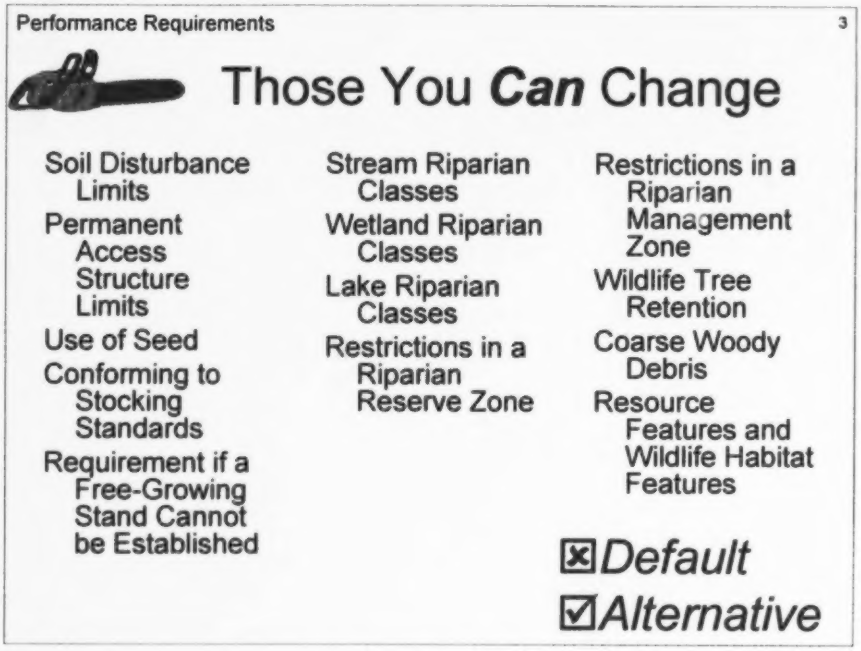
These Performance Requirements are the standard of the day, and cannot be varied. Exemptions are available for some of these requirements.

- Landslides
- Gully Processes
- Natural Surface Drainage Patterns
- Revegetation
- Modification of Insect Behaviour
- Use of Livestock
- Pre-harvest Mapping
- Free Growing Stands
- Lakeshore Management Zones
- Temperature Sensitive Streams
- Stream Crossings
- Fish Passage
- Protection of Fish and Fish Habitat
- Use of Livestock in Riparian Areas
- Protecting Water Quality
- Licenced Waterworks
- Excavated Trails
- Roads in a Community Watershed
- Use of Fertilizers
- Restriction on Harvesting
- General Wildlife Measures
- Fisheries Sensitive Watershed Objective
- Visual Quality Objective
- Objectives Set by Govt for Visual Quality
- Recreation Objectives
- Roads and Associated Structures
- Design of Bridges
- Peak Flow
- Structural Defects
- Culvert Fabrication
- Retaining Information
- Clearing Widths
- Road Maintenance
- Requirements where exempted
- Wilderness Roads
- Road Deactivation
- Hazard Warning
- Notice – Road in a Community Watershed
- Notification of Timber Harvesting or Road Construction
- Surveys
- Annual Reports

Under Section 78(1) of the WLPPR, the woodlot licence holder may be exempted from many of the practice requirements. These available exemptions are intended to be used for legitimate unforeseen circumstances which may arise during the term of the WLP, and are not intended to be used as blanket exemptions.

Note: Only the performance requirements in Part 3 (Practice Requirements) of the WLPPR for which an alternative can be proposed are shown in the Woodlot Licence Plan. The remaining performance requirements in Part 3 are not shown, nor are the performance requirements in Part 4 (Roads).

For example, Section 26 (Landslides) states that a holder must not cause a landslide that has a material adverse effect on an objective set by government. As landslides have negative effects, there is no acceptable alternative performance requirement. The holder of a woodlot licence is expected to operate in a manner that avoids causing landslides.



Performance Requirements 3

Those You *Can* Change

- Soil Disturbance Limits
- Permanent Access Structure Limits
- Use of Seed
- Conforming to Stocking Standards
- Requirement if a Free-Growing Stand Cannot be Established
- Stream Riparian Classes
- Wetland Riparian Classes
- Lake Riparian Classes
- Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone
- Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone
- Wildlife Tree Retention
- Coarse Woody Debris
- Resource Features and Wildlife Habitat Features

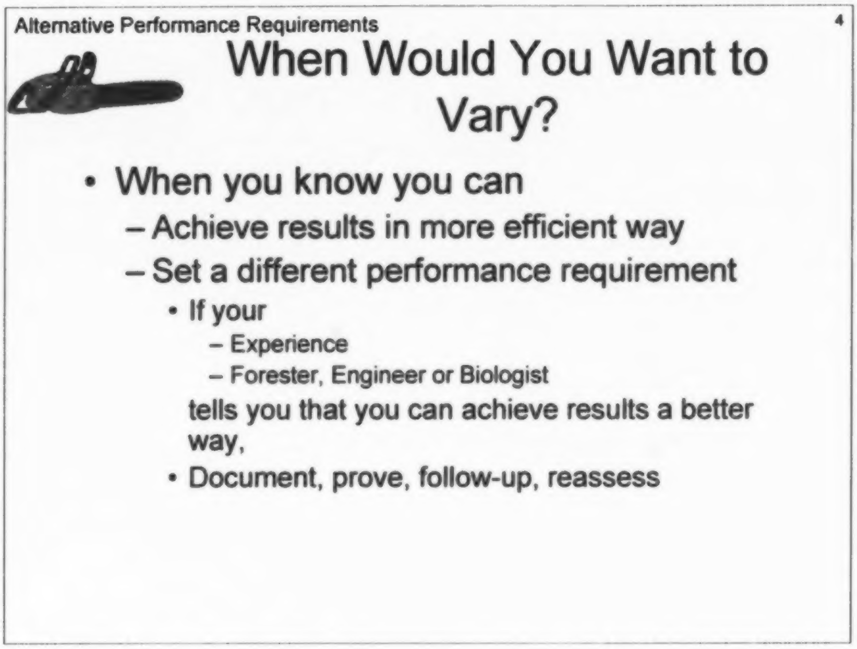
☒*Default*

☑*Alternative*

You have a choice of accepting the default practice requirements listed and described below (WLPPR Part 3), or proposing alternatives. If accepting the default practice requirement, check the "default" box.

If you are proposing an alternative practice requirement, describe the practice requirement and the area(s) to which it applies. The proposed alternative requirements must be consistent with Section 13(2) of the WLPPR, namely that:

- you must specify the location(s) where the alternative applies,
- and you must submit a rationale for how the alternative is consistent with the established objectives described in Section 9 of the WLPPR.



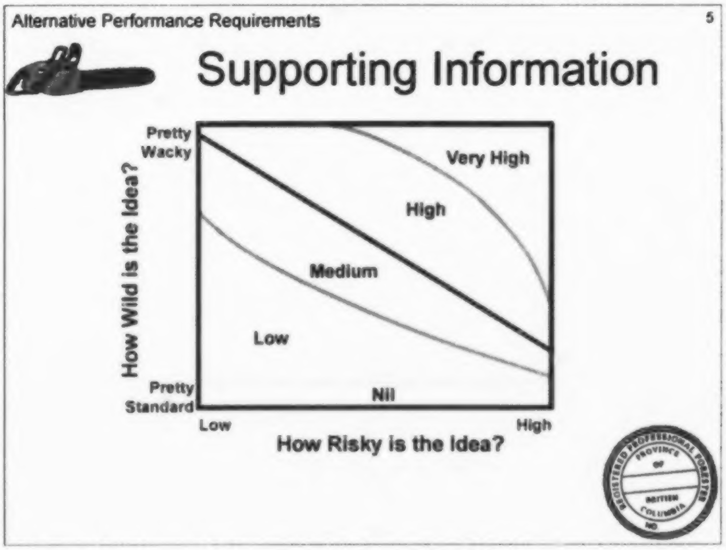
When Would You Want to Vary?

- When you know you can
  - Achieve results in more efficient way
  - Set a different performance requirement
    - If your
      - Experience
      - Forester, Engineer or Biologist

      tells you that you can achieve results a better way,
    - Document, prove, follow-up, reassess

Significant non-legal realm

- Professional reliance
- Science
- Common practices
- Training
- Knowledge
- Skills
- Experience
- Data
- Assessments


Alternative Performance Requirements

5

Supporting Information

To propose an alternative requirement, a Licensee must (WLPPR 13(2)):

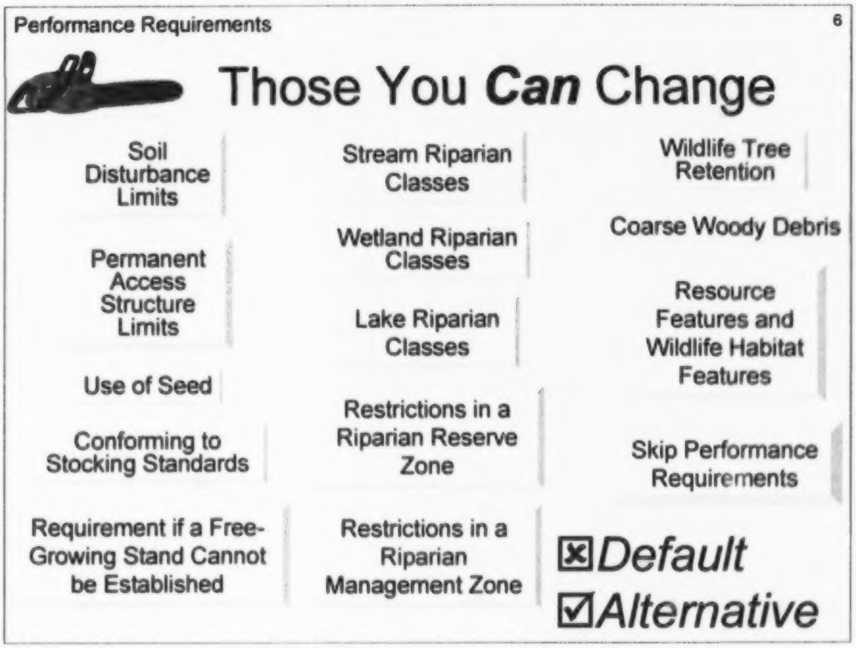
- Specify the provision the alternative relates to
- Specify the location where the alternative applies
- Submit a rationale explaining how the alternative is consistent with the objectives

The level of diligence required in developing the rationale depends upon

- how unusual the idea seems
- how much risk is involved

For example, proposing an alternative requirement for stocking standards

- will be pretty easy if you are suggesting a different set of preferred species from the native species mixture already in place on the woodlot,
- Will be pretty hard if you are suggesting an exotic species like black walnut



Performance Requirements

6

Those You *Can* Change

Soil Disturbance Limits

Permanent Access Structure Limits

Use of Seed

Conforming to Stocking Standards

Requirement if a Free-Growing Stand Cannot be Established

Stream Riparian Classes

Wetland Riparian Classes

Lake Riparian Classes

Restrictions in a Riparian Reserve Zone

Restrictions in a Riparian Management Zone

Wildlife Tree Retention

Coarse Woody Debris

Resource Features and Wildlife Habitat Features

Skip Performance Requirements

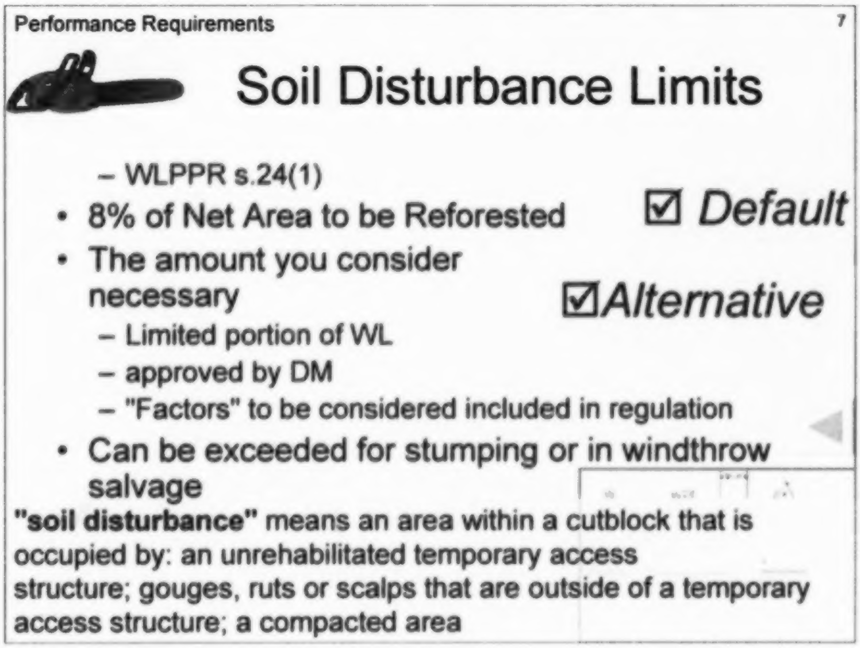
☒*Default*

☑*Alternative*

You have a choice of accepting the default practice requirements listed and described below (WLPPR Part 3), or proposing alternatives. If accepting the default practice requirement, check the "default" box.

If you are proposing an alternative practice requirement, describe the practice requirement and the area(s) to which it applies. The proposed alternative requirements must be consistent with Section 13(2) of the WLPPR, namely that:

- you must specify the location(s) where the alternative applies,
- and you must submit a rationale for how the alternative is consistent with the established objectives described in Section 9 of the WLPPR.



Performance Requirements 7

Soil Disturbance Limits

  - WLPPR s.24(1)
- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested ☑ *Default*
- The amount you consider necessary ☑*Alternative*
  - Limited portion of WL
  - approved by DM
  - "Factors" to be considered included in regulation
- Can be exceeded for stumping or in windthrow salvage

"soil disturbance" means an area within a cutblock that is occupied by: an unrehabilitated temporary access structure; gouges, ruts or scalps that are outside of a temporary access structure; a compacted area

"Factors" relating to objective set by government for soils
The following "Factors" may be used to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective set out in section 9 (1) (b) *[established objectives]*:

(a) the amount of productive forest land base that will be occupied by permanent access structures;

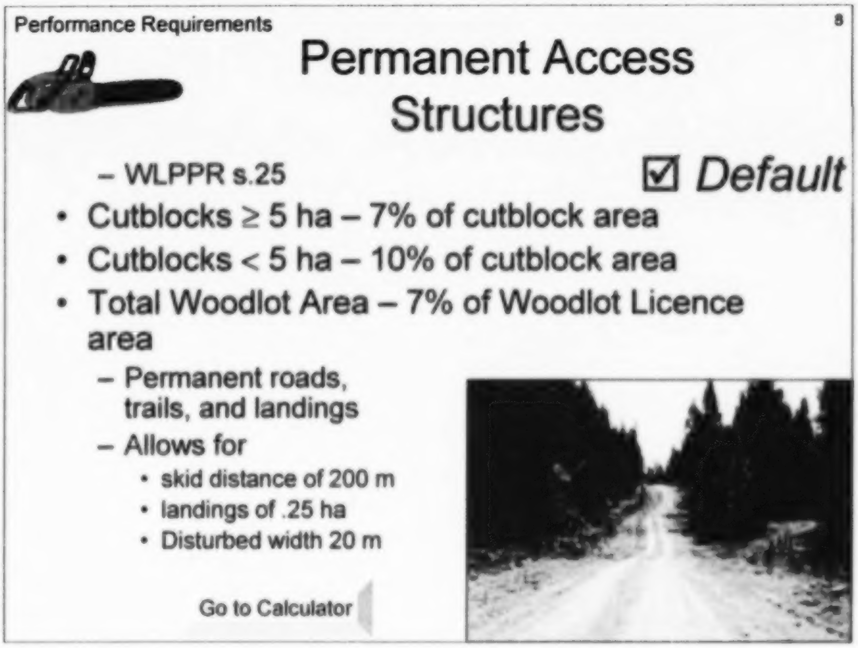
(b) the amount of soil disturbance within the net area to be reforested, having regard to

(i) the classification of soils based on their biological, physical and chemical properties, including their sensitivity to displacement, surface erosion and compaction,

(ii) the kinds of disturbance that are detrimental to productivity and hydrological function,

(iii) the amount of detrimental disturbance that can occur without unduly compromising productivity or hydrological function, and

(iv) the extent to which rehabilitation efforts can mitigate the effects of detrimental disturbance.



Performance Requirements

Permanent Access Structures

- WLPPR s.25 ☑ *Default*

- Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha – 7% of cutblock area
- Cutblocks < 5 ha – 10% of cutblock area
- Total Woodlot Area – 7% of Woodlot Licence area
  - Permanent roads, trails, and landings
  - Allows for
    - skid distance of 200 m
    - landings of .25 ha
    - Disturbed width 20 m

Go to Calculator

Discuss the implications of permanent access

•More access = more efficient logging

- shorter skid distance

•More access = higher road cost

- construction
- maintenance
- environmental liability

•More access = lower timber productivity

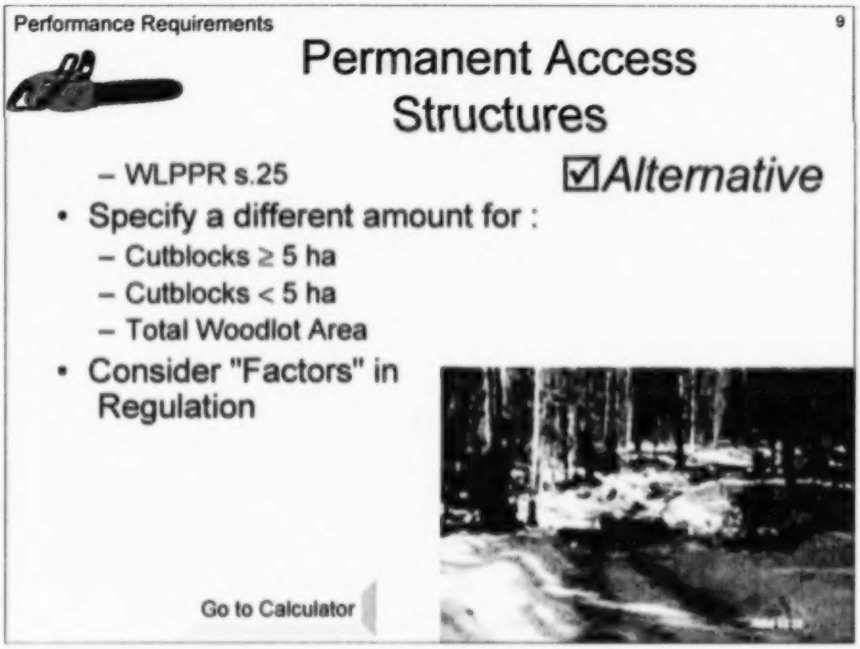
- lower aac
- lower volume per hectare at final harvest

Is 7% enough, or too much?

200 m skid distance

50 * 50 m landings

20 m road right-of-way



Performance Requirements

9

Permanent Access Structures

- WLPPR s.25

☑*Alternative*

- Specify a different amount for :
  - Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha
  - Cutblocks < 5 ha
  - Total Woodlot Area
- Consider "Factors" in Regulation

Go to Calculator

When would you want to propose an alternative?

•if you can do better than the allowance

•reduce the area deducted from your yield calculation

"Factors" relating to objective set by government for soils

The following "Factors" may be used to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective set out in section 9 (1) (b) *[established objectives]*:

(a) the amount of productive forest land base that will be occupied by permanent access structures;

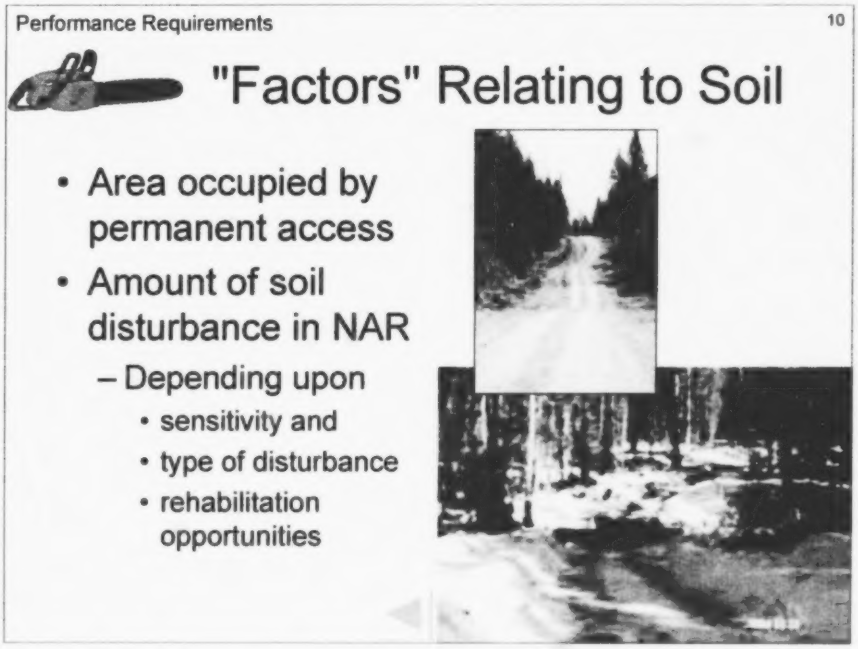
(b) the amount of soil disturbance within the net area to be reforested, having regard to

(i) the classification of soils based on their biological, physical and chemical properties, including their sensitivity to displacement, surface erosion and compaction,

(ii) the kinds of disturbance that are detrimental to productivity and hydrological function,

(iii) the amount of detrimental disturbance that can occur without unduly compromising productivity or hydrological function, and

(iv) the extent to which rehabilitation efforts can mitigate the effects of detrimental disturbance.



"Factors" Relating to Soil

- Area occupied by permanent access
- Amount of soil disturbance in NAR
  - Depending upon
    - sensitivity and
    - type of disturbance
    - rehabilitation opportunities

"Factors" relating to objective set by government for soils
The following "Factors" may be used to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective set out in section 9 (1) (b) *[established objectives]*:

(a) the amount of productive forest land base that will be occupied by permanent access structures;

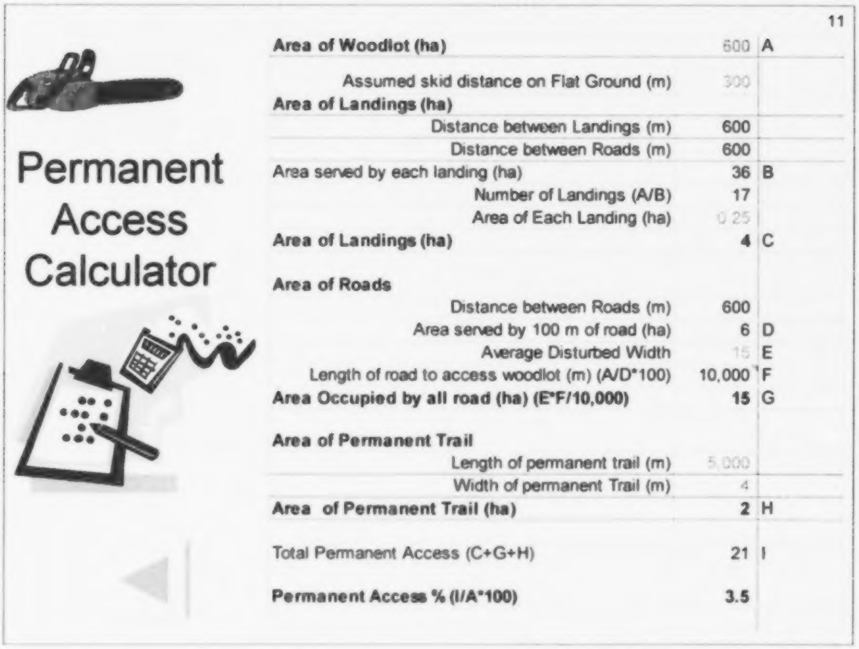
(b) the amount of soil disturbance within the net area to be reforested, having regard to

(i) the classification of soils based on their biological, physical and chemical properties, including their sensitivity to displacement, surface erosion and compaction,

(ii) the kinds of disturbance that are detrimental to productivity and hydrological function,

(iii) the amount of detrimental disturbance that can occur without unduly compromising productivity or hydrological function, and

(iv) the extent to which rehabilitation efforts can mitigate the effects of detrimental disturbance.



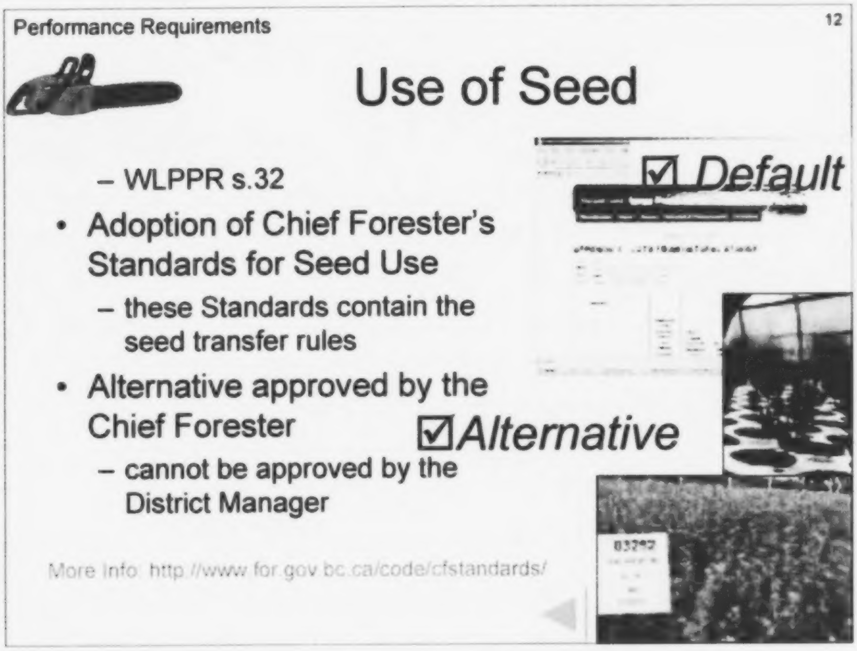
Permanent Access Calculator

Area of Woodlot (ha)	600	A
Assumed skid distance on Flat Ground (m)	300	
Area of Landings (ha)		
Distance between Landings (m)	600	
Distance between Roads (m)	600	
Area served by each landing (ha)	36	B
Number of Landings (A/B)	17	
Area of Each Landing (ha)	0.25	
Area of Landings (ha)	**4**	C
Area of Roads		
Distance between Roads (m)	600	
Area served by 100 m of road (ha)	6	D
Average Disturbed Width	15	E
Length of road to access woodlot (m) (A/D*100)	10,000	F
Area Occupied by all road (ha) (E*F/10,000)	**15**	G
Area of Permanent Trail		
Length of permanent trail (m)	5,000	
Width of permanent Trail (m)	4	
Area of Permanent Trail (ha)	**2**	H
Total Permanent Access (C+G+H)	21	I
Permanent Access % (I/A*100)	**3.5**	

PowerPoint presentation Instructions:

Double-click in the table to start excel

Change the assumptions (shown in blue) to watch the percentage of access change.



Performance Requirements

12

Use of Seed

- WLPPR s.32
- Adoption of Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use
  - these Standards contain the seed transfer rules
- Alternative approved by the Chief Forester
  - cannot be approved by the District Manager

☑ Default

☑ Alternative

More Info: http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/code/cfstandards/

FAQs from http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/code/cfstandards/qa.htm

Q. What are the *Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use*?

A. describe the requirements for using tree seed when reforesting Crown land in British Columbia. include the requirements for registering, storing, selecting and transferring tree seed

Q. What is the purpose of these standards?

A. maintain the identity, adaptability, diversity and productivity of tree gene resources. ensure that seed can be tracked from its source to its planting site and that it is adapted to the environment in which it is planted.

Q. When do the standards come into effect?

A. April 1, 2005

Q. To whom do the standards apply?

A. Any person who plants trees or uses direct seeding methods to establish a free growing stand under FPRA and its regulations.

Q. Do these standards apply to private forestland?

A. Only private forestland that is subject to FPRA, such as private land within a tree farm license and a woodlot licence. This is also the case for other requirements prescribed under FRPA.

Q. Why are the standards written in such legal terms and format?

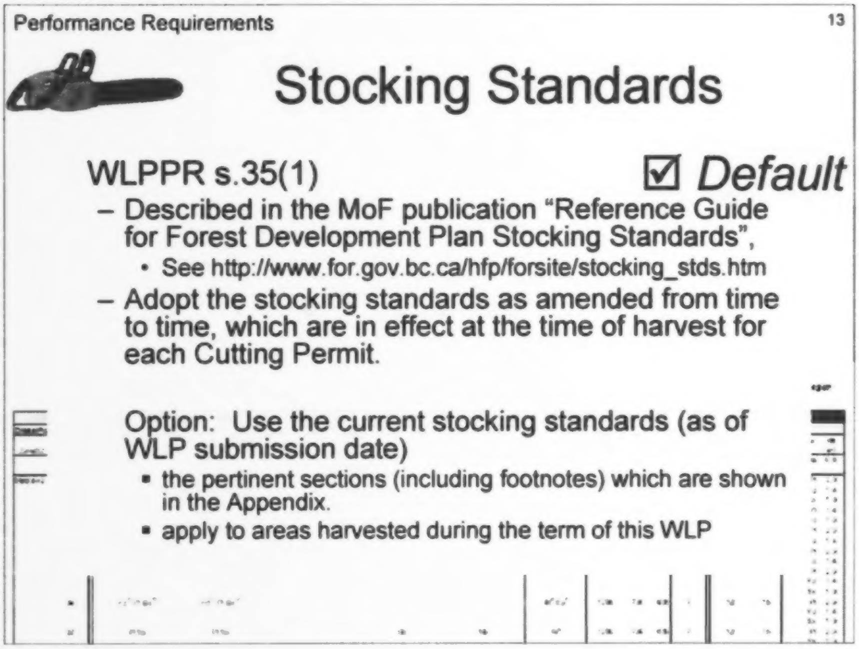
A. The standards are part of FRPA's legal framework. As such they have the weight and force of law.

Q. Why are these seed use requirements described as chief forester standards and not as regulations or guidelines?

A. Detailed scientific and technical information is not usually found in regulation. Government conferred responsibility to the chief forester, to establish standards.

Q. Can one obtain a variance to the standards through a Forest Stewardship Plan?

A. No. Only the chief forester or his delegate can approve an alternative to standard if the proposed alternative is consistent with the intent of the standard.



Performance Requirements 13

Stocking Standards

WLPPR s.35(1) ☑ *Default*

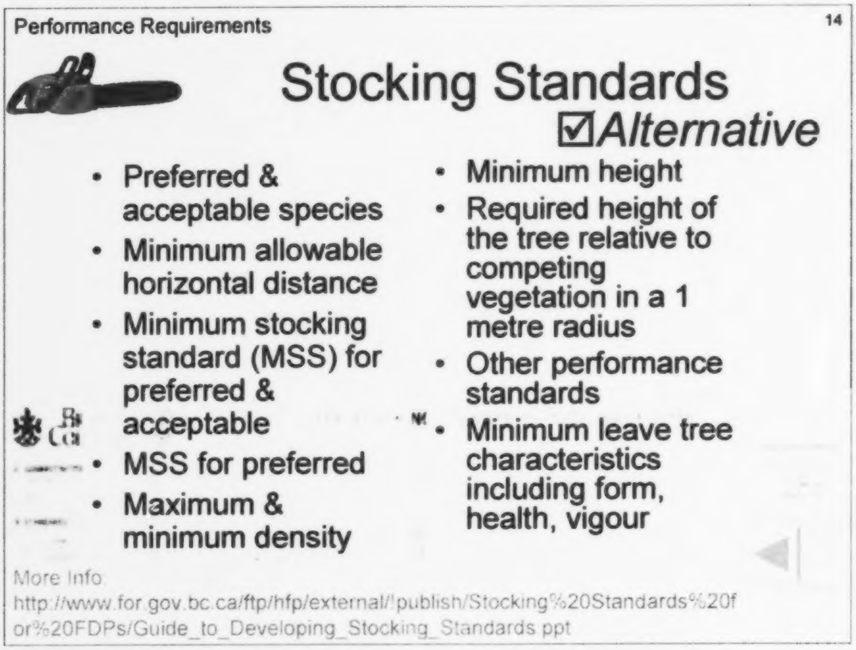
- Described in the MoF publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards",
  - See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm
- Adopt the stocking standards as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each Cutting Permit.

Option: Use the current stocking standards (as of WLP submission date)

- the pertinent sections (including footnotes) which are shown in the Appendix.
- apply to areas harvested during the term of this WLP

•Under the "Free Growing Guide" heading on the reference guide tables are shown the "earliest" and "latest" years from start of harvesting when a free growing assessment can be conducted. Under the WLPPR, it is only the "latest" column that applies. Thus, a free growing assessment can be conducted at any time before the latest date, so long as the trees have reached the minimum height specified in the adjacent column.

•Under the WLLPR, there is no maximum density criteria specified in the stocking standards.



Performance Requirements

14

Stocking Standards

☑*Alternative*

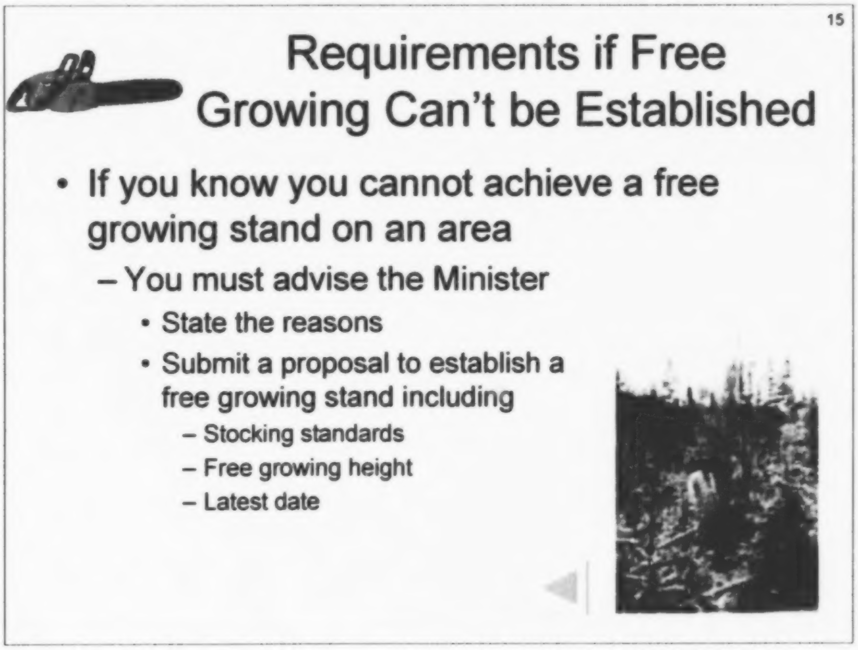
- Preferred & acceptable species
- Minimum allowable horizontal distance
- Minimum stocking standard (MSS) for preferred & acceptable
- MSS for preferred
- Maximum & minimum density
- Minimum height
- Required height of the tree relative to competing vegetation in a 1 metre radius
- Other performance standards
- Minimum leave tree characteristics including form, health, vigour

More Info:
http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/hfp/external/!publish/Stocking%20Standards%20for%20FDPs/Guide_to_Developing_Stocking_Standards.ppt

•If there are locally developed (and MoF approved) stocking standards which you wish to adopt for the term of this woodlot licence plan, you should identify them here and include a copy in the appendices. These should also include the specific inter-tree distance (e.g. 2.0 or 1.5 m) that will be applied when assessing stocking levels.

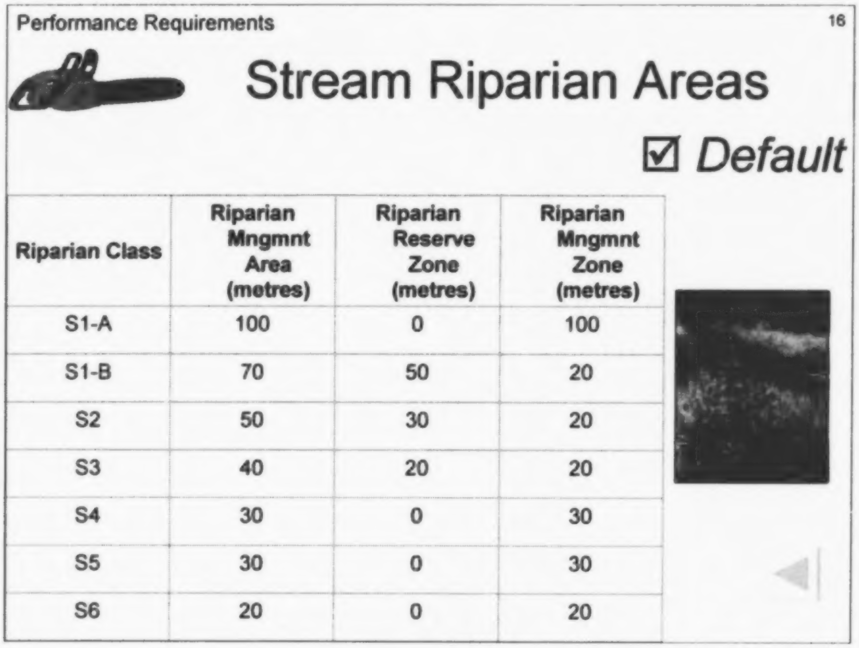
•You can provide other stocking standards for the District Manager's consideration.

(**Note:** Section 18 (3) requires that alternative stocking standards must be consistent with both the objective set by government for timber (Sec. 9 (1) (a) and the timber supply projections and forest management assumptions that apply to the area covered by the plan on the date that the plan is submitted for approval. The timber supply projections and forest management assumptions are found in the Management Plan for the woodlot licence and were used in the determination of an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC).)



Requirements if Free Growing Can't be Established

- If you know you cannot achieve a free growing stand on an area
  - You must advise the Minister
    - State the reasons
    - Submit a proposal to establish a free growing stand including
      - Stocking standards
      - Free growing height
      - Latest date



Performance Requirements

Stream Riparian Areas

☑ *Default*

Riparian Class	Riparian Mngmnt Area (metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Mngmnt Zone (metres)
S1-A	100	0	100
S1-B	70	50	20
S2	50	30	20
S3	40	20	20
S4	30	0	30
S5	30	0	30
S6	20	0	20

There is no opportunity to vary the definitions, only the width of the zones.

Encourage a discussion

- Why or where would you consider varying from the default?
- What are the implications of the default to AAC?
- What would the implications of an alternative be?
- Would less protection be approved?

WLPPR 36(2)

A stream that is a fish stream or is located in a community watershed has the following riparian class:

(a)S1A, if the stream averages, over a one km length, either a stream width or an active flood plain width of 100 m or greater;

(b)S1B, if the stream width is greater than 20 m but the stream does not have a riparian class of S1A;

(c)S2, if the stream width is not less than 5 m and not more than 20 m;

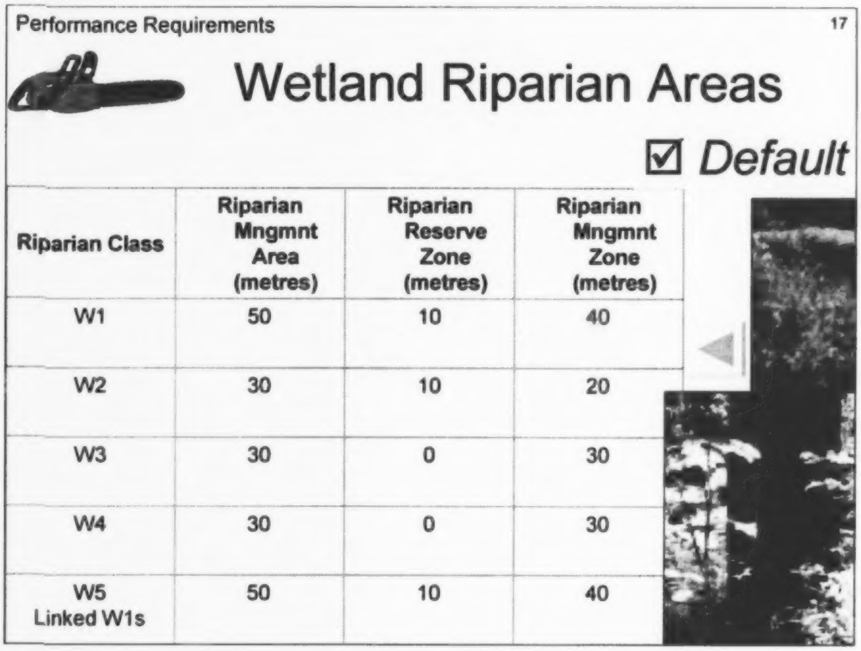
(d)S3, if the stream width is not less than 1.5 m but is less than 5 m;

(e)S4, if the stream width is less than 1.5 m.

(3) A stream that is not a fish stream and is located outside of a community watershed has the following riparian class:

(a)S5, if the stream width is greater than 3 m;

(b)S6, if the stream width is 3 m or less.



Performance Requirements

17

Wetland Riparian Areas

☑ *Default*

Riparian Class	Riparian Mngmnt Area (metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Mngmnt Zone (metres)
W1	50	10	40
W2	30	10	20
W3	30	0	30
W4	30	0	30
W5 Linked W1s	50	10	40

Encourage a discussion

- •Why or where would you consider varying from the default?
- •What are the implications of the default to AAC?
- •What would the implications of an alternative be?
- •Would less protection be approved?

WLPPR 37(1)
Wetlands have the following riparian classes:

(a) W1, if the wetland is greater than 5 ha in size;

(b) W2, if the wetland is not less than 1 ha and not more than 5 ha in size and is in one of the following biogeoclimatic zones or subzones:

(i) Ponderosa Pine;

(ii) Bunch Grass;

(iii) Interior Douglas-fir, very dry hot, very dry warm or very dry mild;

(iv) Coastal Douglas-fir;

(v) Coastal Western Hemlock, very dry maritime, dry maritime or dry submaritime;

(c) W3, if the wetland is not less than 1 ha and not more than 5 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone other than one referred to in paragraph (b);

(d) W4, if the wetland is

(i) not less than 0.25 ha and not more than 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (i), (ii) or (iii), or

(ii) not less than 0.5 ha and not more than 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (b) (iv) or (v).

(2) Despite subsection (1), an area is to be treated as a single wetland with a riparian class of W5 if

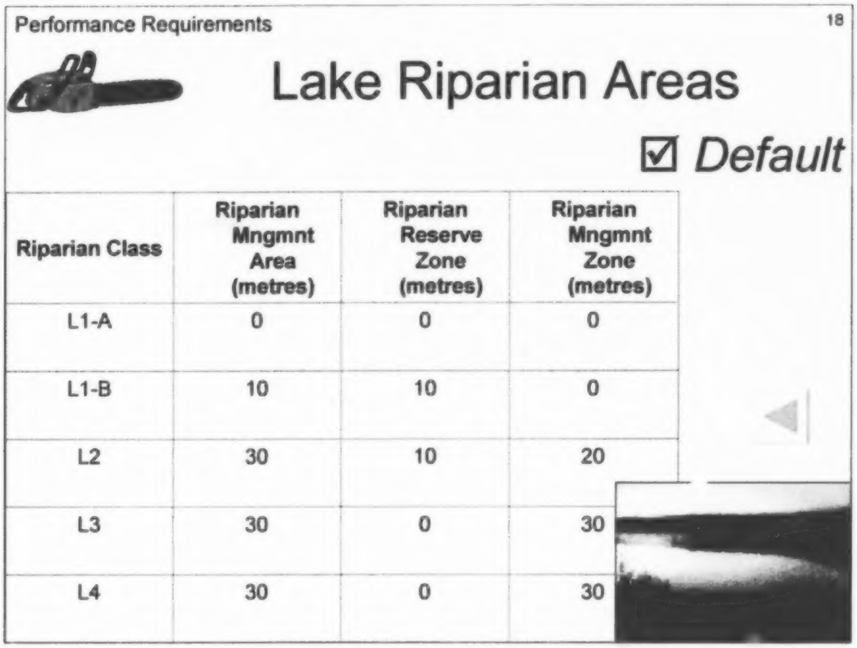
(a) the area contains

(i) two or more W1 wetlands located within 100 m of each other,

(ii) a W1 wetland and one or more W2, W3 or W4 wetlands, all of which are within 80 m of each other, or

(iii) two or more W2, W3 or W4 wetlands located within 60 m of each other, and

(b) the combined size of the wetlands, excluding the upland areas, is 5 ha or larger.



Performance Requirements

18

Lake Riparian Areas

☑ *Default*

Riparian Class	Riparian Mngmnt Area (metres)	Riparian Reserve Zone (metres)	Riparian Mngmnt Zone (metres)
L1-A	0	0	0
L1-B	10	10	0
L2	30	10	20
L3	30	0	30
L4	30	0	30

Encourage a discussion

- Why or where would you consider varying from the default?
- What are the implications of the default to AAC?
- What would the implications of an alternative be?
- Would less protection be approved?

WLPPR 38(1)
Lakes have the following riparian classes:

(a) L1-A, if the lake is 1 000 ha or greater in size;

(b) L1-B, if

  (i) the lake is greater than 5 ha but less than 1 000 ha in size, or

  (ii) the minister designates the lake as L1-B;

(c) L2, if the lake is not less than 1 ha and not greater than 5 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone that is

  (i) Ponderosa Pine,

  (ii) Bunch Grass,

  (iii) Interior Douglas-fir, very dry hot, very dry warm or very dry mild,

  (iv) Coastal Douglas-fir, or

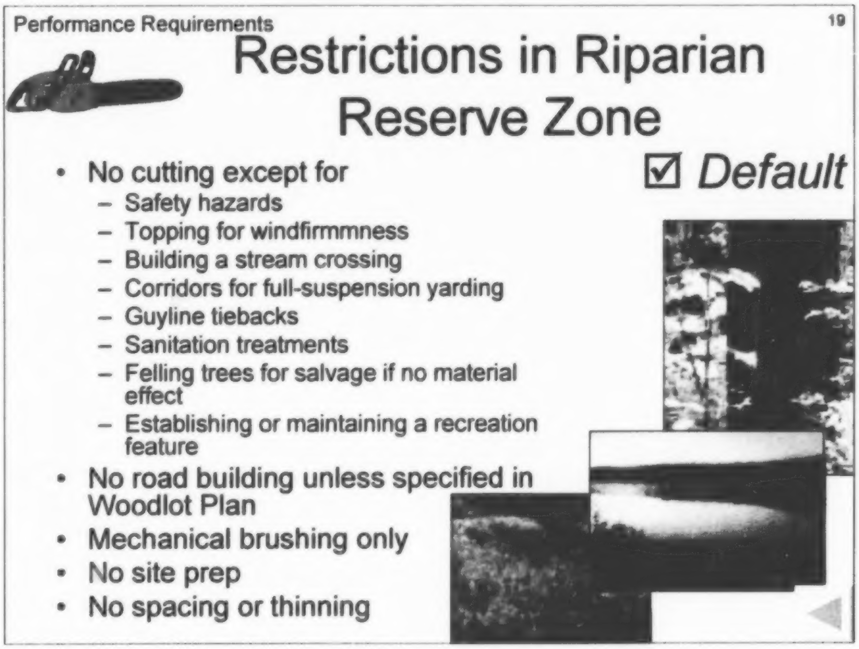
  (v) Coastal Western Hemlock, very dry maritime, dry maritime or dry submaritime;

(d) L3, if the lake is not less than 1 ha and not more than 5 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone other than one referred to in paragraph (c);

(e) L4, if the lake is

  (i) not less than 0.25 ha and not more than 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (c) (i), (ii) or (iii), or

  (ii) not less than 0.5 ha and not more than 1 ha in size and is in a biogeoclimatic zone or subzone referred to in paragraph (c) (iv) or (v).



Performance Requirements

19

Restrictions in Riparian Reserve Zone

☑ *Default*

- No cutting except for
  - Safety hazards
  - Topping for windfirmmness
  - Building a stream crossing
  - Corridors for full-suspension yarding
  - Guyline tiebacks
  - Sanitation treatments
  - Felling trees for salvage if no material effect
  - Establishing or maintaining a recreation feature
- No road building unless specified in Woodlot Plan
- Mechanical brushing only
- No site prep
- No spacing or thinning

WLPPR 39 (1)
A woodlot licence holder must not cut, modify or remove trees in a riparian reserve zone, unless it has been specified in a woodlot licence plan or it is limited to one of the following purposes:

(a) felling or modifying a tree that is a safety hazard, if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazard;

(b) topping or pruning a tree that is not wind firm;

(c) constructing a stream crossing;

(d) creating a corridor for full suspension yarding;

(e) creating guyline tiebacks;

(f) carrying out a sanitation treatment;

(g) felling or modifying a tree that has been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects, disease or other causes, if the felling or modifying will not have a material adverse impact on the riparian reserve zone;

(h) felling or modifying a tree for the purpose of establishing or maintaining an interpretative forest site, recreation site, recreation facility or recreation trail.

(2) A woodlot licence holder who fells, tops, prunes or modifies a tree under subsection (1) may remove the tree only if the removal will not have a material adverse affect on the riparian reserve zone.

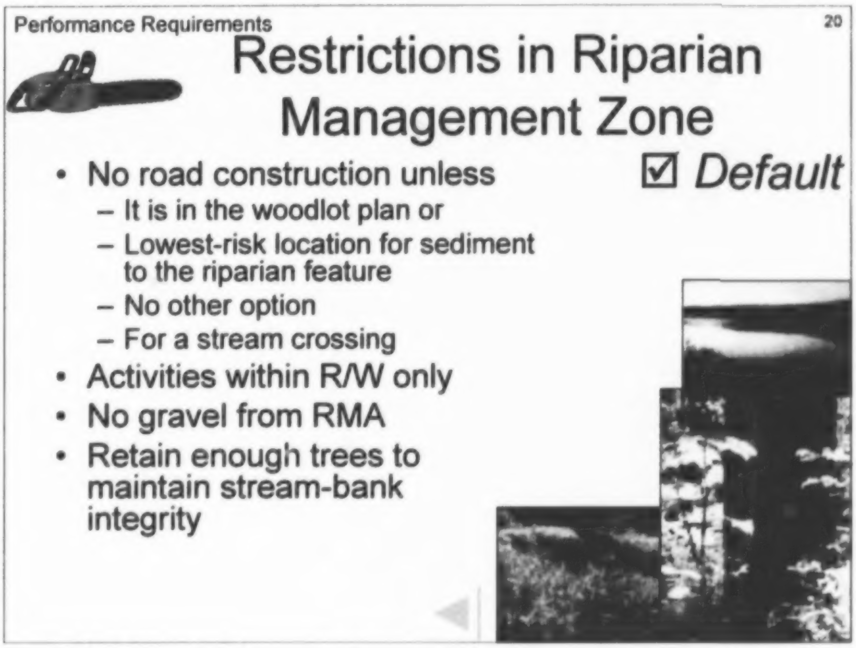
(2.1) A woodlot licence holder must not construct a road in a riparian reserve zone in a cutblock unless the construction has been specified in a woodlot licence plan.

(3) Unless exempted under section 78 (1) *[minister may grant exemptions]*, a woodlot licence holder must not carry out the following silviculture treatments in a riparian reserve zone:

(a) grazing or broadcast herbicide applications for the purpose of brushing;

(b) mechanized site preparation or broadcast burning for the purpose of site preparation;

(c) spacing or thinning.



Performance Requirements

Restrictions in Riparian Management Zone

☑ *Default*

- No road construction unless
  - – It is in the woodlot plan or
  - – Lowest-risk location for sediment to the riparian feature
  - – No other option
  - – For a stream crossing
- Activities within R/W only
- No gravel from RMA
- Retain enough trees to maintain stream-bank integrity

WLPPR 40(1)
A woodlot licence holder must not construct a road in a riparian management zone in a cutblock, unless one of the following applies:

(a)the construction of the road is provided for in the woodlot licence plan;

(b)locating the road outside the riparian management zone would create a higher risk of sediment delivery to the stream, wetland or lake to which the riparian management zone applies;

(c)there is no other practicable option for locating the road;

(d)the road is required as part of a stream crossing.

(2) Unless exempted under section 78 (1) *[minister may grant exemptions]*, if a road is constructed within a riparian management zone, a woodlot licence holder must not carry out road maintenance activities beyond the clearing width of the road, except as necessary to maintain a stream crossing.

(3) Unless exempted under section 78 (1), a woodlot licence holder who constructs, maintains or deactivates a road must not remove gravel or other fill from within a riparian management zone, unless

(a)the gravel or fill is within a road prism,

(b)the gravel or fill is at a stream crossing, or

(c)there is no other practicable option.

(4) Unless exempted under section 78 (1), a woodlot licence holder who cuts, modifies or removes trees within a riparian management zone for an S4, S5 or S6 stream that has trees that contribute significantly to the maintenance of stream bank or channel stability, must retain enough trees adjacent to the stream to maintain the stream bank or channel stability, if the stream

(a)is a direct tributary to an S1, S2 or S3 stream,

(b)flows directly into the ocean, at a point near to or where one or more of the following is located:

(i)a herring spawning area;

(ii)a shellfish bed;

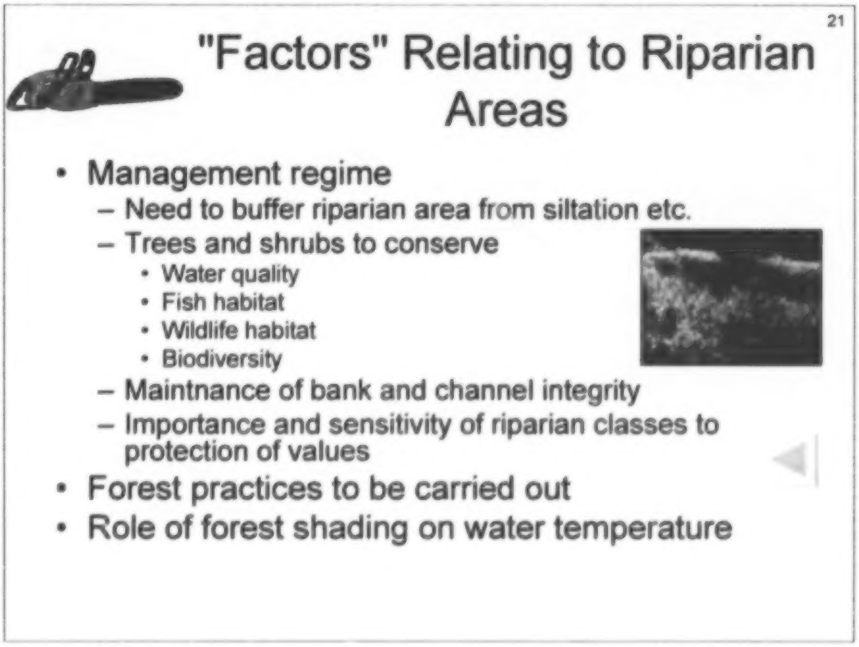
(iii)a saltwater marsh area;

(iv)an aquaculture site;

(v)a juvenile salmonid rearing area or an adult salmon holding area, or

(c)flows directly into the ocean at a point near to the location of an area referred to in paragraph (b) and failure to maintain stream bank or channel stability will have a material adverse impact on that area.

(5) Unless exempted under section 78 (1) *[minister may grant exemptions]*, a woodlot licence holder must cut, modify or remove trees within a riparian management zone only as described in section 8 (3) *[mapping and information]*.



"Factors" Relating to Riparian Areas

- Management regime
  - Need to buffer riparian area from siltation etc.
  - Trees and shrubs to conserve
    - Water quality
    - Fish habitat
    - Wildlife habitat
    - Biodiversity
  - Maintnance of bank and channel integrity
  - Importance and sensitivity of riparian classes to protection of values
- Forest practices to be carried out
- Role of forest shading on water temperature

"Factors" relating to water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity in riparian areas 4
The following "Factors" may be used to determine if a woodlot licence plan is consistent with the objective set out in section 9 (1) (c) *[established objectives]*:

(a)the type of management regime that is required for a riparian area, having regard to

(i)the need to buffer the aquatic ecosystem of a stream, wetland or lake from the introduction of materials that are deleterious to water quality or fish habitat,

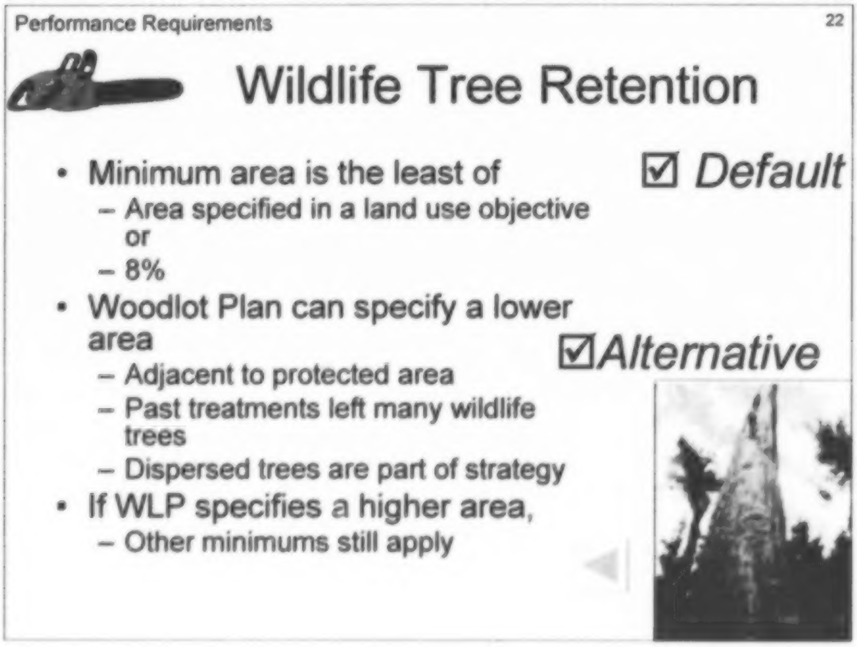
(ii)the role played by trees and understory vegetation in conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity,

(iii)the need to maintain stream bank and stream channel integrity, and

(iv)the relative importance and sensitivity of different riparian classes of streams, wetlands and lakes in conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity;

(b)the type, timing or intensity of forest practices that can be carried out within the context of a management regime referred to in paragraph (a);

(c)the role of forest shading in controlling an increase in temperature within a temperature sensitive stream, if the increase might have a deleterious effect on fish or fish habitat.



Wildlife Tree Retention

- Minimum area is the least of
  - Area specified in a land use objective or
  - 8%
- Woodlot Plan can specify a lower area
  - Adjacent to protected area
  - Past treatments left many wildlife trees
  - Dispersed trees are part of strategy
- If WLP specifies a higher area,
  - Other minimums still apply

☑ *Default*

☑*Alternative*

When would you vary?

- •If your Woodlot was adjacent to a protected area
- •If past treatments left a legacy of many wildlife trees
- •If dispersed retained trees are part of your strategy

There is no definition of how to calculate contribution of dispersed trees to retention area – this would have to be part of your rationale

Wildlife tree retention

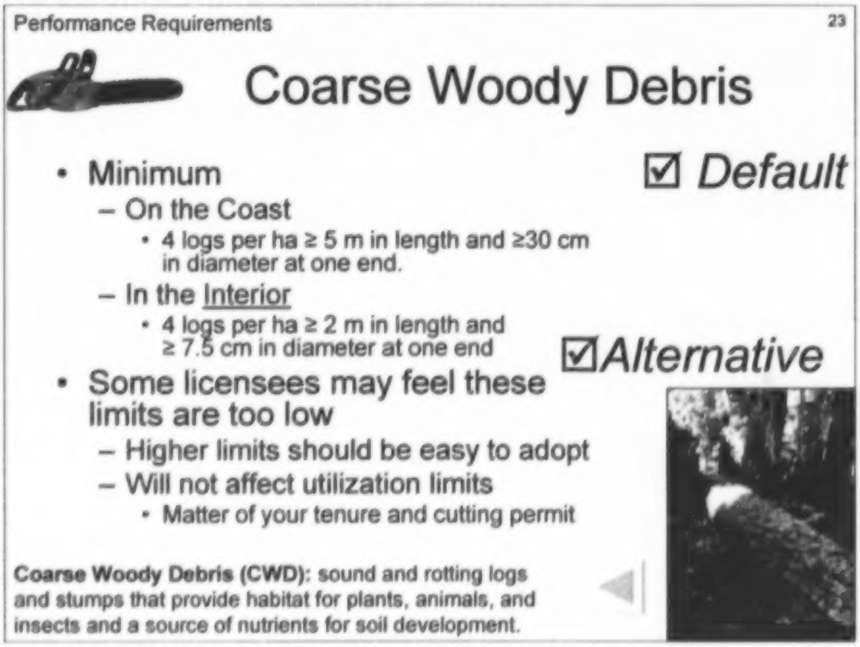
WLPPR**52**(1)
Unless exempted under section 78 (1) *[minister may grant exemptions]*, a woodlot licence holder must ensure that the proportion of the woodlot licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:

(a)the proportion specified for the area in a land use objective;

(b)the proportion specified for the area in the holder's woodlot licence plan;

(c)8% of the woodlot licence area.

(2) A woodlot licence holder must not cut, damage or remove wildlife trees or trees within a wildlife tree retention area except in accordance with the wildlife tree retention strategy prepared under section 11 *[wildlife tree retention strategy required]*.



Coarse Woody Debris

☑ *Default*

- Minimum
  - On the Coast
    - 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥30 cm in diameter at one end.
  - In the Interior
    - 4 logs per ha ≥ 2 m in length and ≥ 7.5 cm in diameter at one end

☑ *Alternative*

- Some licensees may feel these limits are too low
  - Higher limits should be easy to adopt
  - Will not affect utilization limits
    - Matter of your tenure and cutting permit

Coarse Woody Debris (CWD): sound and rotting logs and stumps that provide habitat for plants, animals, and insects and a source of nutrients for soil development.

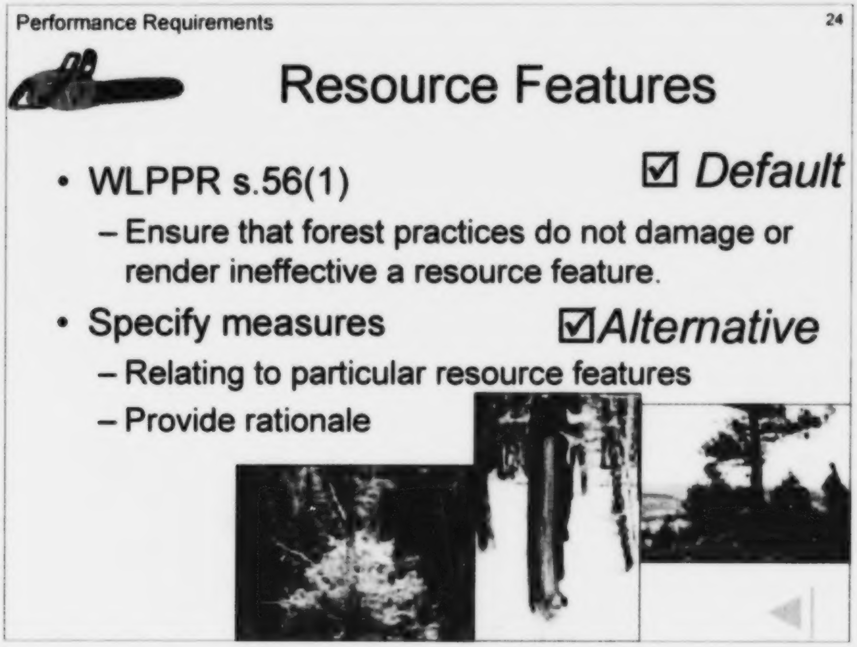
Default: WLPPR s.54(1)

- Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥30 cm in diameter at one end.
- Area in Interior – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 2 m in length and ≥ 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.

Default standards are easily achieved

Some may wish to increase the minimum by stating an alternative

- Describe the type of wood that will be left
- Describe the amount that will be left



Performance Requirements 24

Resource Features

- WLPPR s.56(1) ☑ *Default*
  - Ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.
- Specify measures ☑*Alternative*
  - Relating to particular resource features
  - Provide rationale

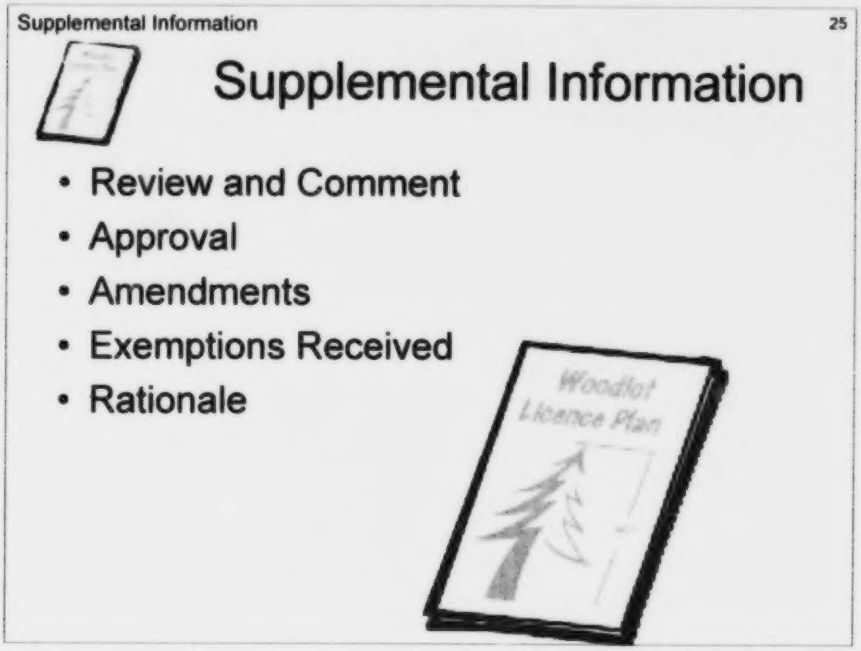
Resource features and wildlife habitat features

WLPPR **56**(1)

Unless exempted under section 78 (1) *[minister may grant exemptions]*, a woodlot licence holder who carries out a forest practice that could affect a resource feature must

(a)carry out the measures specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan that relate to the resource feature, or

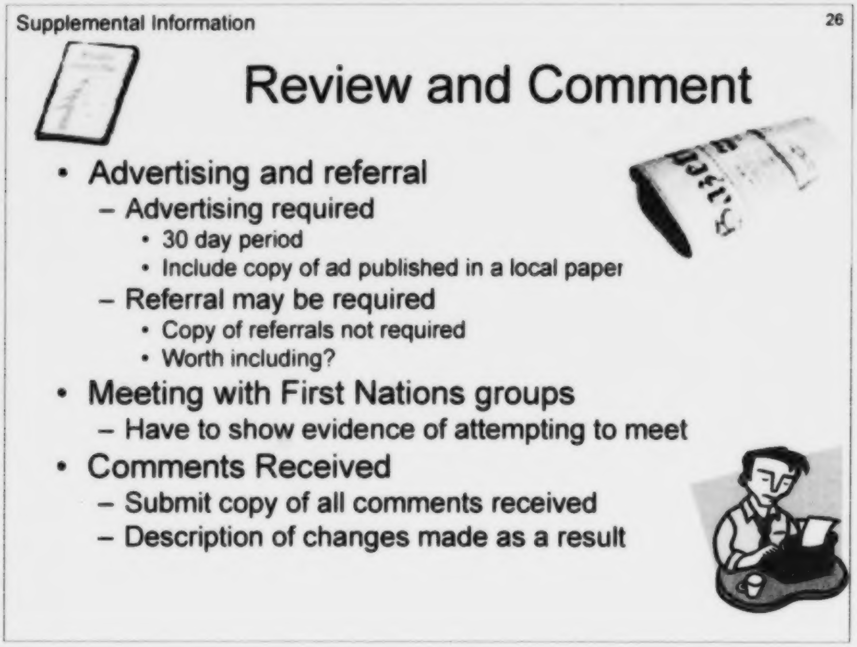
(b)if no measures are specified in the holder's woodlot licence plan, ensure that the forest practice does not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.



Supplemental Information

- Review and Comment
- Approval
- Amendments
- Exemptions Received
- Rationale

Woodlot
Licence Plan



Supplemental Information

Review and Comment

- Advertising and referral
  - Advertising required
    - 30 day period
    - Include copy of ad published in a local paper
  - Referral may be required
    - Copy of referrals not required
    - Worth including?
- Meeting with First Nations groups
  - Have to show evidence of attempting to meet
- Comments Received
  - Submit copy of all comments received
  - Description of changes made as a result

Include a copy of the ad under which this woodlot licence plan was given public notice. Section 17 of the WLPPR specifies that a notice must be published in a newspaper, and that an opportunity for review and comment must be provided for at least 30 days from the date that the notice first appears in the newspaper.

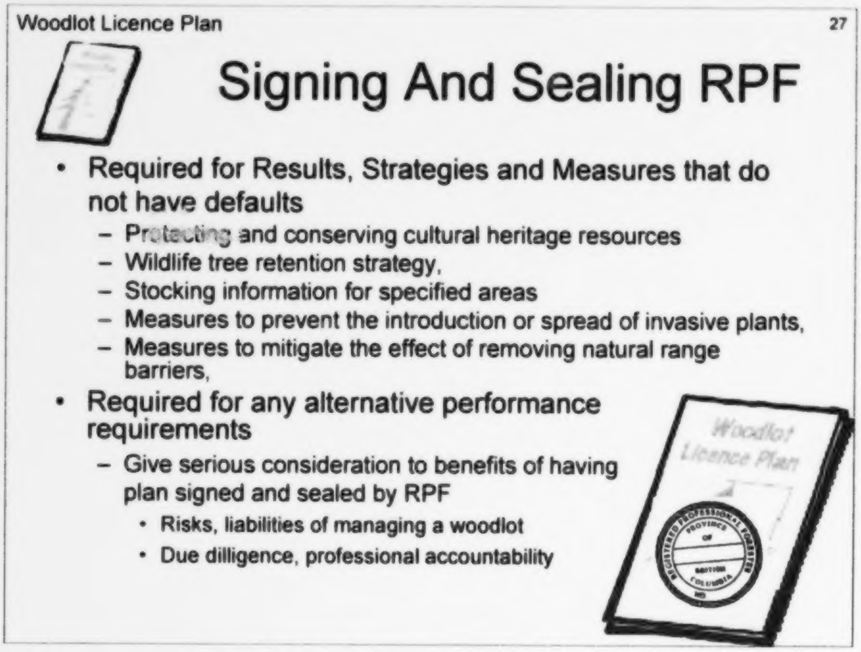
A notice that the WLP is available for review and comment is normally sent to those parties who may be affected by operations on the woodlot, namely ranchers who have grazing rights in the woodlot licence area, to trappers and guide outfitters with an interest in the area, First Nations, major licence holders, and private landowners if the woodlot is immediately adjacent to private land

Referrals:

- Describe when and to whom this WLP was referred. The District Manager may require referrals to government agencies.
- Copy of Written Comments Received
- Include a copy of all **written comments** received during the review and comment period.
- Revisions made as a result of Comments Received
- Describe what revisions you made to this WLP as a result of written comments received from advertising and referrals. Include a copy of all written comments in the Appendix.

EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

Describe the efforts (date and content) to meet with First Nations groups, and include any written comments received from these discussions.



Signing And Sealing RPF

- Required for Results, Strategies and Measures that do not have defaults
  - Protecting and conserving cultural heritage resources
  - Wildlife tree retention strategy,
  - Stocking information for specified areas
  - Measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants,
  - Measures to mitigate the effect of removing natural range barriers,
- Required for any alternative performance requirements
  - Give serious consideration to benefits of having plan signed and sealed by RPF
    - Risks, liabilities of managing a woodlot
    - Due dilligence, professional accountability

•Term of Woodlot Licence Plan is 10 years unless the licence will expire before that time

•Content requirements are clearly laid out in WLPPR, and discussed in this training session

•A plan template is available from the Ministry of Forests or the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations

A woodlot licensee is not required to have their entire woodlot licence plan signed and sealed by a Registered Professional Forester. However, the following **must** be signed and sealed:

Results and strategies for sections that do not have default performance requirements (DPR) stated in the WLPPR, i.e.

•Wildlife tree retention strategy,

•Measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants,

•Stocking information for specified areas (S. 12 and 34(3)) – commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, intermediate cuttings and/or harvesting for special forest products,

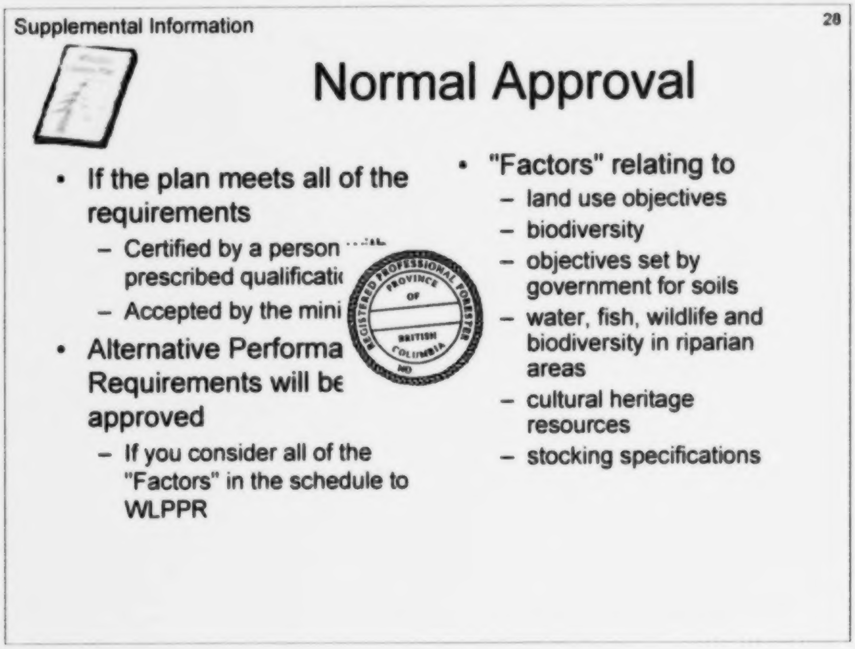
•Measures to mitigate the effect of removing natural range barriers,

•Protecting and conserving of cultural heritage resources.

All sections which propose alternative performance requirements in accordance with S. 13,

However, it is strongly recommended that each licensee give serious consideration to the potential risks and liabilities associated with managing their specific woodlot licence and the possible benefits of having their plan signed and sealed, notably the value of due diligence and professional accountability.

A default performance requirement (DPR) is a requirement, stated in the WLPPR, which meets the expectations of government with respect to achieving the objectives set by government. A DPR is an amount, distance or measure relating to a resource value which may be used by the holder of the woodlot licence for planning purposes and then must be achieved by the holder when conducting their 'on-the-ground' operations.



Supplemental Information

Normal Approval

- If the plan meets all of the requirements
  - Certified by a person
    prescribed qualificati
  - Accepted by the mini
- Alternative Performa
  Requirements will be
  approved
  - If you consider all of the "Factors" in the schedule to WLPPR
- "Factors" relating to
  - land use objectives
  - biodiversity
  - objectives set by government for soils
  - water, fish, wildlife and biodiversity in riparian areas
  - cultural heritage resources
  - stocking specifications

Forest and Range Practices Act

Approval of forest stewardship plan, woodlot licence plan or amendment

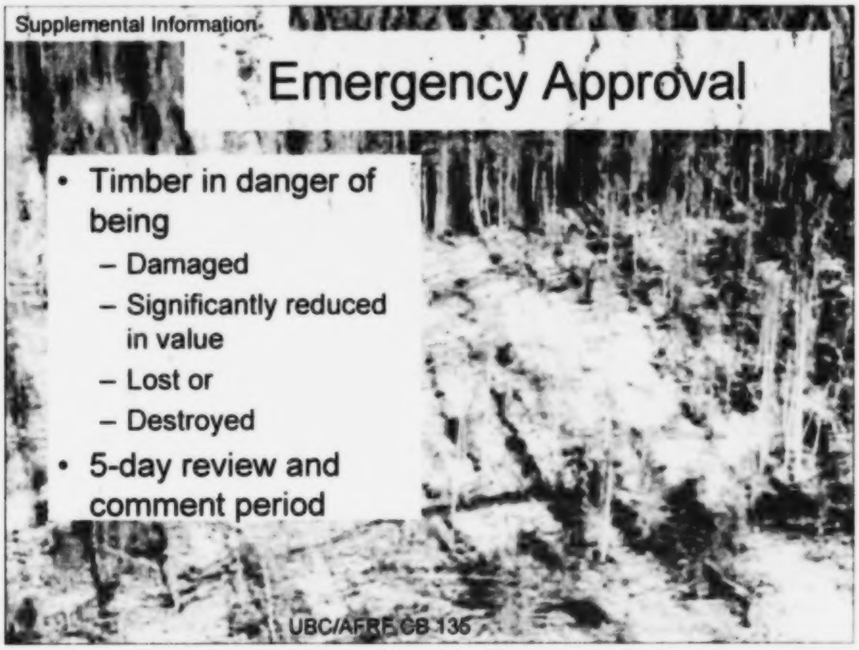
16(1.1) The minister must approve a woodlot licence plan or an amendment to a woodlot licence plan if it conforms to section 13.

(1.2) A woodlot licence plan or an amendment to a woodlot licence plan conforms to section 13 if

(a) a person with prescribed qualifications, certifies that it conforms to section 13 in relation to prescribed subject matter, and

(b) the minister is satisfied that it conforms to section 13 in relation to subject matter not prescribed for the purpose of paragraph (a).

(2) Unless an enactment, whenever enacted, or an objective set by government, whenever established, includes a statement that it applies despite this subsection , a forest stewardship plan, a woodlot licence plan or an amendment to either submitted to the minister for approval must be considered to have conformed to this Act, the regulations, the standards and the objectives set by government if the plan or amendment conforms to the relevant provisions of this Act, the regulations, the standards and the objectives as they were 4 months before the date of the submission of the plan or amendment to the minister.



Supplemental Information

Emergency Approval

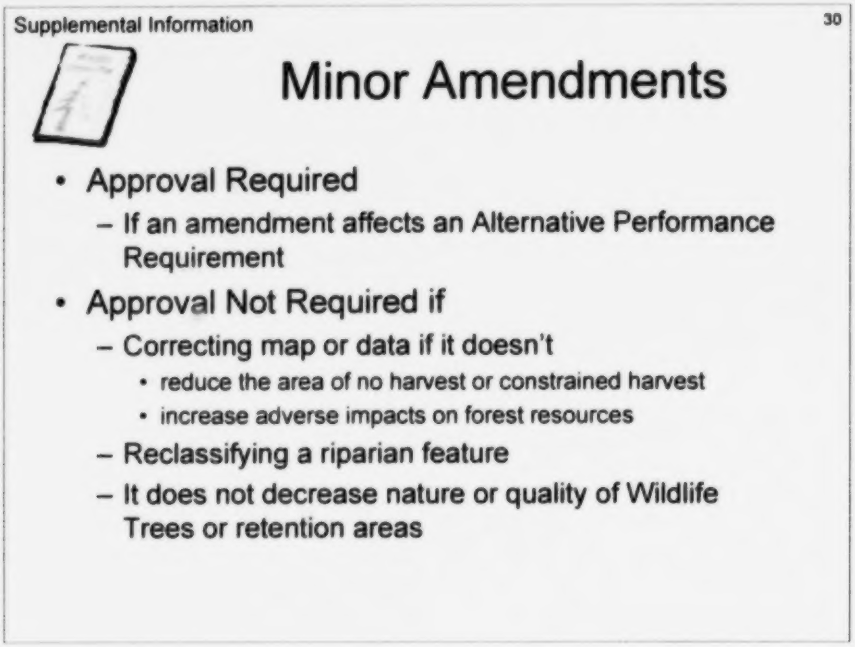
- Timber in danger of being
  - Damaged
  - Significantly reduced in value
  - Lost or
  - Destroyed
- 5-day review and comment period

UBC/AFRF CB 135

Forest and Range Practices Act

Approval in emergency cases

17 If the minister determines that timber subject to a forest stewardship plan, a woodlot licence plan, or an amendment to either should be harvested without delay because it is in danger of being damaged, significantly reduced in value, lost or destroyed, the minister, in prescribed circumstances, may approve the plan or amendment even though the plan or amendment does not comply with section 16.



Supplemental Information

Minor Amendments

- Approval Required
  - If an amendment affects an Alternative Performance Requirement
- Approval Not Required if
  - Correcting map or data if it doesn't
    - reduce the area of no harvest or constrained harvest
    - increase adverse impacts on forest resources
  - Reclassifying a riparian feature
  - It does not decrease nature or quality of Wildlife Trees or retention areas

Forest and Range Practices Act

Minor amendments to forest stewardship and woodlot licence plans

20(1) Despite section 16, except in prescribed circumstances, an approval is not required to amend a forest stewardship plan or a woodlot licence plan if its holder determines that

(a) the proposed amendment

(i) conforms to section 5, for an amendment to a forest stewardship plan, or to section 13, for an amendment to a woodlot licence plan, and

(ii) does not materially change the intended results or strategies specified in the plan, or

(b) the proposed amendment conforms to prescribed requirements.

(2)The holder of a forest stewardship plan or a woodlot licence plan must provide the district manager with a copy of the amendment as soon as practicable after it has been incorporated in the plan.

(3)The minister may take action in accordance with the regulations if he or she considers that the decision under subsection (1) was wrongly made.

WLPPR

Minor amendments that do not require approval

21(1)For the purpose of section 20 (1) (b) *[minor amendments]* of the Act, a proposed amendment to a woodlot licence plan does not require approval of the minister if the proposed amendment is in respect to

(a) correcting a mapping or non-substantive data entry referred to in section 8 *[mapping and information]*, that will not

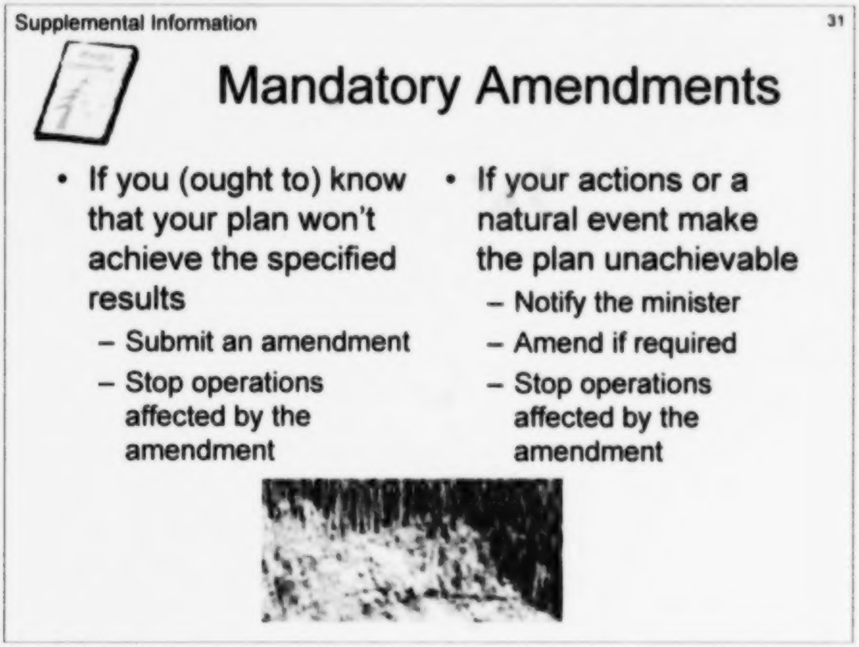
(i) decrease the area where harvesting will be avoided or constrained, or

(ii) increase the adverse impact on forest resources,

(b) the reclassification of a stream, wetland or lake, or

(c) the wildlife tree retention strategy prepared under section 11 *[wildlife tree retention strategy required]*, that will not decrease the nature or quality of wildlife trees or wildlife tree retention areas.

(2) An amendment that does not require the approval of the minister takes effect when it is signed in accordance with section 13 (4) *[content of woodlot licence plan]* of the Act or section 16 *[signature]*.



Mandatory Amendments

- If you (ought to) know that your plan won't achieve the specified results
  - Submit an amendment
  - Stop operations affected by the amendment
- If your actions or a natural event make the plan unachievable
  - Notify the minister
  - Amend if required
  - Stop operations affected by the amendment

WLPPR

Mandatory amendments

23(1) A woodlot licence holder who knows or ought reasonably to know that performing the operations specified in a woodlot licence plan will not achieve the results specified in the plan or the requirements of this regulation

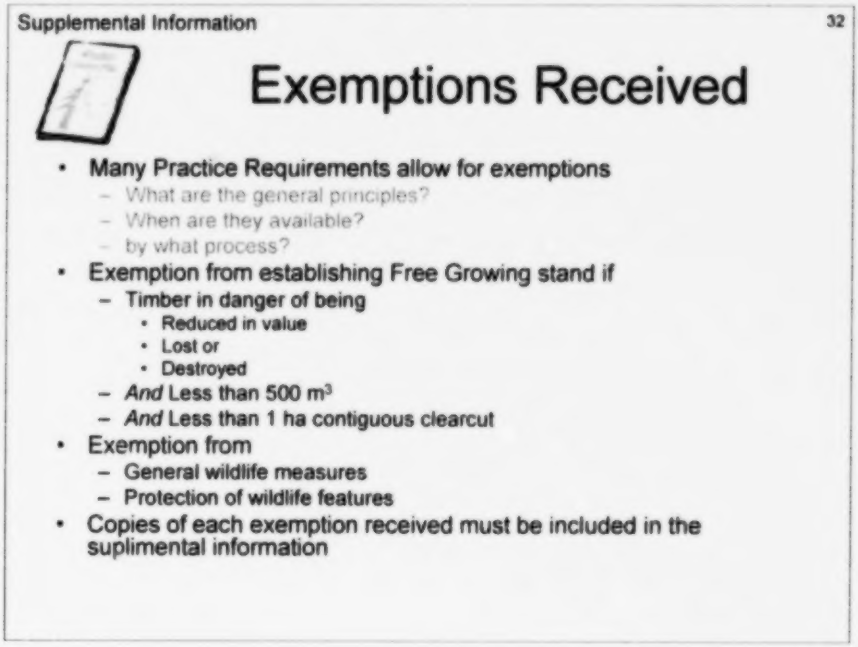
(a) must submit to the minister an amendment to the plan, and

(b) must not carry out any operation that would be materially affected by the amendment submitted under paragraph (a) until the amendment has been approved.

(2) If the requirements of the woodlot licence plan cannot be met as a result of the woodlot licence holder carrying out, or failing to carry out, a forest practice on the area covered by the plan, or the occurrence of a natural event, the holder must

(a) notify the minister, and

(b) if an amendment to the plan is required, not carry out any operation that would be materially affected by the proposed amendment until the amendment has been approved.



Supplemental Information

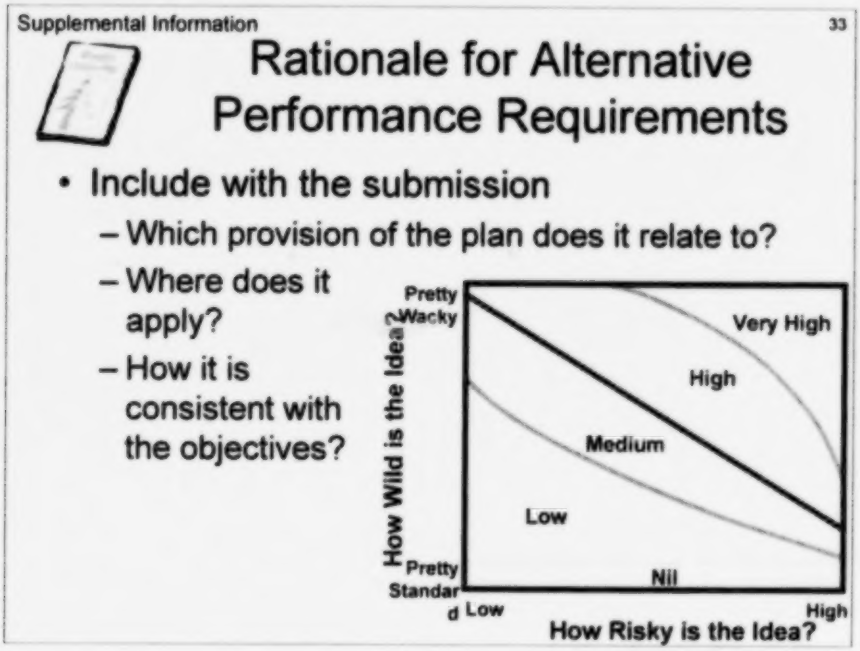
32

Exemptions Received

- Many Practice Requirements allow for exemptions
  - What are the general principles?
  - When are they available?
  - by what process?
- Exemption from establishing Free Growing stand if
  - Timber in danger of being
    - Reduced in value
    - Lost or
    - Destroyed
  - *And* Less than 500 m^3
  - *And* Less than 1 ha contiguous clearcut
- Exemption from
  - General wildlife measures
  - Protection of wildlife features
- Copies of each exemption received must be included in the suplimental information

3. EXEMPTIONS *(optional)*

Include a copy of all ***Exemptions*** *received under sections 78 and 79 of the WLPPR.*



Supplemental Information

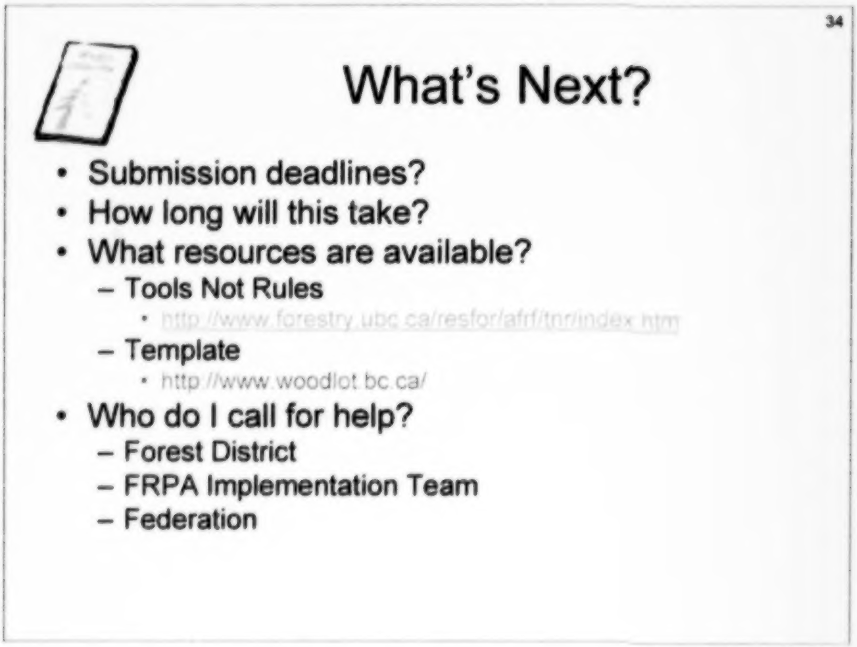
Rationale for Alternative Performance Requirements

- Include with the submission
  - Which provision of the plan does it relate to?
  - Where does it apply?
  - How it is consistent with the objectives?

Pretty Wacky
How Wild is the Idea?
Pretty Standard
Very High
High
Medium
Low
Nil
Low
High
How Risky is the Idea?

RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Include the rationale supporting any proposed alternate performance requirements included in the plan.



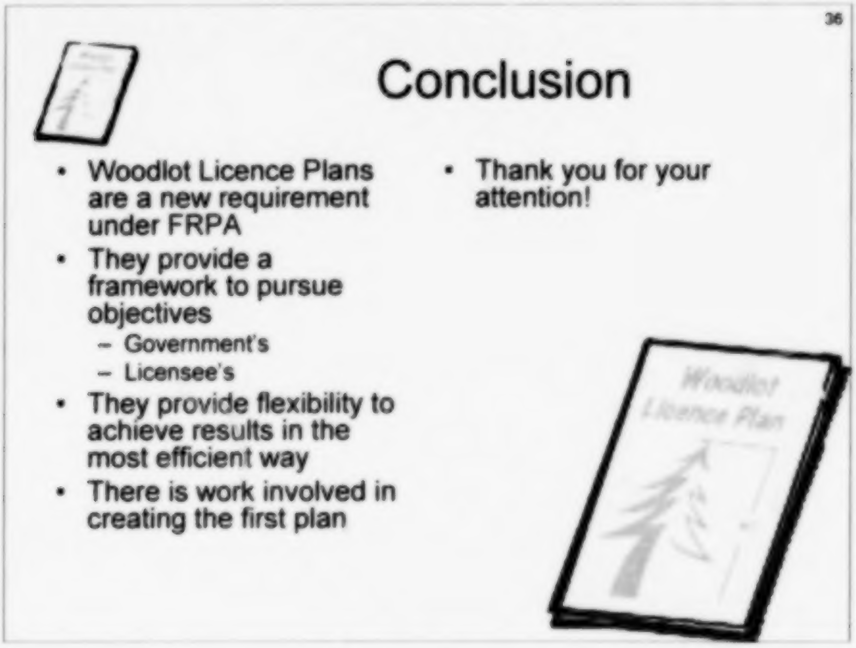
What's Next?

- Submission deadlines?
- How long will this take?
- What resources are available?
  - Tools Not Rules
    - http://www.forestry.ubc.ca/resfor/afrf/tnr/index.htm
  - Template
    - http://www.woodlot.bc.ca/
- Who do I call for help?
  - Forest District
  - FRPA Implementation Team
  - Federation

Questions

?

- Final Questions and answers



Conclusion

- Woodlot Licence Plans are a new requirement under FRPA
- They provide a framework to pursue objectives
  - Government's
  - Licensee's
- They provide flexibility to achieve results in the most efficient way
- There is work involved in creating the first plan

- Thank you for your attention!

Woodlot
Licence Plan

Terminology

Features (need special management)

- Recreation **Features** have recreational significance or value and may include:
  - biological,
  - physical,
  - cultural
  - or historical.
- Resource **Features** are identified by Minister and include:
  - cultural heritage resource
  - a recreation feature
  - a range development
  - research site
- Wildlife Habitat **Features** include:
  - A fisheries sensitive feature
  - A marine sensitive feature
  - A significant mineral lick or wallow,
  - An active nest of a bald eagle, osprey or great blue heron,
  - Any other feature agreed to by the district manager and a designated environment official.

Measures

Measures are actions taken to make something happen or to prevent something from happening.

Objectives

- Defined as an aim or goal: for example
  - Government wants visual quality protected
  - You want to harvest 1000 m3/yr from your Woodlot
- FRPA
  - Objectives prescribed in regulations regarding
    - Soils; visual quality; timber; forage and associated plant communities; water; fish; wildlife; biodiversity; recreation resources; resource features; cultural heritage resources or
  - Objectives established or continued under sections 3 to 5 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act*:
    - Resource Management Zones and Higher Level Plans
    - Landscape Units and Objectives
    - Sensitive Areas and Objectives
- Your own Objectives

Performance / Practice Requirements

- An obligatory accomplishment
  - Performance
    - the manner in which something or somebody functions, operates, or behaves
    - the act of carrying out or accomplishing something such as a task or action
  - Practice
    - the performance of a set of customs or established habit
  - Requirements
    - something that is obligatory or demanded
- WLPPR establishes performance/practice requirements that satisfy the objectives for:
  - Soils,
  - Timber & forest health,
  - Riparian areas
  - Watersheds
  - Biodiversity
  - Other miscellaneous objectives

Results

- A direct consequence of a particular action; the desired outcome from an action
- FRPA 13 (1)(b)
  - A woodlot licence plan must specify intended results or strategies in relation to
    - objectives set by government,
    - other objectives that are established under this Act or the regulations
  - If they pertain to all or part of the plan area

Standards

- A level of quality or excellence that is accepted as the norm or by which actual attainments are judged
- Established by the chief forester
  - tree gene resources including
    - Registration, transfer, storage of tree seed
    - parent trees
    - forest stands, trees or seed having rare or unique genetic values
    - stocking standards required for a free growing stand
  - fire use
  - the preparation of an operational plan,
  - a forest practice,
  - a range practice.

Strategies

- A carefully devised plan of action to achieve a goal or objective
- FRPA 13 (1)(b)
  - A woodlot licence plan must specify intended results or strategies in relation to
    - objectives set by government,
    - other objectives that are established under this Act or the regulations
  - If they pertain to all or part of the plan area

Wildlife

- Vertebrates that are mammals, birds, reptile or amphibians and are prescribed as wildlife under the *Wildlife Act*,
- Fish from or in the non-tidal waters of British Columbia, including
  - lampreys or bony fishes
  - invertebrates (crustaceans and mollusks),
- Invertebrates or plants listed by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection as endangered, threatened or vulnerable species,
- Includes the eggs and juvenile stages of these vertebrates, invertebrates and plants.

Woodlot Licence Plan Template

Version: [February 9, 2005]

Instructions: (Delete this page before submitting WLP)

This Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) template has been prepared in Word 97 / XP.

Blue italicized *text throughout the document is for reference only, and is intended to provide guidance and useful tips to the licence holder and the Ministry of Forests (MOF) reviewer. However, not all local situations or questions can be covered and it is intended that the woodlot licence holder and their consultant(s) will use their experience and education to ensure consistency with the objectives established by government (see Section 9 and 10 of the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR)).*

This blue italicized text is "hidden text" and should be suppressed from the printed copy or electronically deleted prior to printing.

Black text *in brackets, ie.* **[Enter Details],** *are fill in fields that can be found throughout the WLP template. These have been included so that text can be entered in a non-hidden mode. By pressing F11 (which will take you directly to the next occurrence of text to be entered) you can type in text that will be black and unhidden.*

To View Hidden Text: If you are currently unable to see the blue italicized text, then the text is in hidden text mode. To be able to see this text use the following steps:

- *Select the "Tools" pull down menu at the top of the window*
- *Click the left mouse button on "Options"*
- *Select the "View" folder*
- *Ensure that the "Hidden Text" has a check mark beside it.*

If you are looking at a printed copy then the colour variations mentioned here will not be seen. Note that all the hidden text (which should be removed) is italicized.

There are several check boxes ☐ in this template. They are not automated. To use these, you can either check them manually by pen after the plan has been printed, or you can delete them and insert a symbol such as ► or ✱ to indicate your selection.

Printing Final Copy:

Prior to printing:

1. *Delete this page.*
2. *Suppress the hidden text (suggested option) or delete it. To suppress the hidden text: on the* ***File*** *menu, click on* ***Print****, then click on* ***Options****, and ensure that the* ***Hidden Text*** *box is clear (no check mark beside it).*
3. *Page breaks should be inserted before tables that are split between pages. On the* ***Insert*** *menu, click on* ***Break****, and select* ***Page Breaks****. Then click on* ***OK****.*
4. *Update the Table of Contents to reflect the new page numbers. This can be done as follows: on the* ***View*** *menu point to* ***Toolbars****, and click* ***Outlining****. On the toolbar, click on* ***Update TOC*** *(in earlier versions of Word, you press F9).*

WOODLOT LICENCE # [Enter ####]

WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

First Term

[Enter start Month Day, Year], to
[Enter end Month, Day, Year]

Note: the term of a woodlot licence plan is normally 10 years (WLPPR s.6); the term can be less if the Woodlot Licence expires in less than 10 years or if the district manager is satisfied that it is not reasonable to plan for a period of 10 years.

[Enter Licensee Address]
[Enter City, Province Postal Code]
E-mail: **[Enter E-mail Address]**
Phone: **[Enter Phone No.]** Fax: **[Enter Fax No.]**

Authorized Licensee Signature: **[Enter Name]**

[Print Name]

[Signature]

[Date]

NOTICE TO WOODLOT LICENSEES REGARDING PROFESSIONAL SIGNING & SEALING

*A woodlot licensee is not required to have their entire woodlot licence plan signed and sealed by a Registered Professional Forester. However, the following **must** be signed and sealed:*

- *Results and strategies for sections that do not have default performance requirements (DPR) stated in the WLPPR, i.e.*
  - *Wildlife tree retention strategy,*
  - *Measures to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants,*
  - *Stocking information for specified areas (S. 12 and 34(3)) – commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, intermediate cuttings and/or harvesting for special forest products,*
  - *Measures to mitigate the effect of removing natural range barriers,*
  - *Protecting and conserving of cultural heritage resources.*
- *All sections which propose alternative performance requirements in accordance with S. 13.*

However, it is strongly recommended that each licensee give serious consideration to the potential risks and liabilities associated with managing their specific woodlot licence and the possible benefits of having their plan signed and sealed, notably the value of due diligence and professional accountability.

A default performance requirement (DPR) is a requirement, stated in the WLPPR, which meets the expectations of government with respect to achieving the objectives set by government. A DPR is an amount, distance or measure relating to a resource value which may be used by the holder of the woodlot licence for planning purposes and then must be achieved by the holder when conducting their 'on-the-ground' operations.

DISCLAIMER

(For use by signing RPF)

- Recognizing the special nature of management on a woodlot licence, this disclaimer forms part of the Woodlot Licence Plan (WLP) for Woodlot Licence Number ________ (W####) and advises that:
    - the decision to operate under one or more of the Default Performance Requirements (DPR) provided in the Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation (WLPPR) is the sole responsibility of the woodlot licence holder, and involved no detailed oversight or advice from the prescribing registered professional forester. This disclaimer is signed on the explicit understanding and information provided by government that, the use and achievement of a Default Performance Requirement, meets the expectations of government with respect to the management of woodlot licences;
    - the undersigned Registered Professional Forester has been retained to provide advice on the practice of professional forestry with regard to items such as alternative performance requirements, applicable results and strategies and other required measures that do not have a default performance requirement provided in the WLPPR.

Signed ____

Name (Print) ____

RPF # ______________________ Contact phone number __________

Email ________________________ Seal:
[ENTER DETAILS]

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Note: The Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan and the Supplemental Information are two different but related items. The above items (including the appendices) must be addressed in the plan that is made available for public review and comment and, if required, referred to government agencies.

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Note: The Mandatory Content for a Woodlot Licence Plan and the Supplemental Information are two different but related items. This Supplemental Information MUST be submitted with the Woodlot Licence Plan when the plan is submitted for approval. However, it is separate from the content of the Woodlot Licence Plan that is made available for public review and comment.

I. MANDATORY CONTENT FOR A WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN (WLP)

Note: the WLPPR contains wording that the Minister of Forests in the person who provides consent or approval. In anticipation that the minister will delegate some or all of these responsibilities to the District Manager, the advice provided below will use the words District Manager, even though the regulation may refer to the minister.

PLAN AREA

Check the appropriate box. The WLP would normally cover the entire woodlot licence area. However, if accepted by the District Manager, it can cover a smaller area if no timber harvesting or road construction will take place on the area not being addressed. Remember that you are only allowed to harvest or carry out operations on the land that is included in an approved WLP.

This plan covers the entire area of the Woodlot Licence.

This plan covers a portion of the Woodlot Licence area.

Ensure the text of this plan and/or the map clearly identifies the portion of the woodlot licence area that is covered by this plan and the portion(s) that are not covered by this plan.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES

This WLP must be consistent with the objectives established by government. The broad objectives set by government are found in Section 9 of the WLPPR. Additional land use objectives, as well as any other objectives and designations which may apply to the woodlot licence area, are found in Section 10. These land use objectives were established under the Forest Practices Code, continue in force and will be placed in the Land Act at some time in the future. Other objectives were established under the Forest Practices Code and transferred into FRPA. In addition, new objectives or designations may be established under the Government Actions Regulation, part of FRPA. There is no need to restate objectives here, however a copy of the objectives matrix should be kept on file.

Each MoF District office has (or is in the process of having) an objectives matrix which lists these various objectives. When preparing a WLP for submission, it is critical that the holder of the woodlot licence and the Registered Professional Forester (RPF) meet with the District Manager (or staff) to review the objectives matrix and information sources (plans, assessments and studies) that are available to the holder and the RPF. The plan must be consistent with the objectives established by government, and the district manager will review the plan to ensure consistency with the objectives. If the plan is consistent, then it must be approved. If the plan is refused, then written reasons must be given to the holder of the woodlot licence plan.

REVISED FEB 9, 2005

NOTE: As of December 31, 2004, the Minister of Water Land and Air Protection (WLAP) issued a notice under Sec 9 (4) of the WLPPR. This notice will trigger the objective set by government (under Sec 9 (2) (b)) for the conservation of wildlife habitat for specified ungulate species and specified species at risk. . The notice will provide information that tells the woodlot licence holder the extent – if any – that the notice applies to the woodlot licence area. Specific information relating to any applicable notice can then be obtained from the regional WLAP office and the website

ftp://ribftp.env.gov.bc.ca/pub/outgoing/cdc_data/Approved_FRPR_sec7_WLPPR_sec9_Notices_and_Supporting_Info/

A woodlot licence holder required to prepare a woodlot licence plan must act in a manner consistent with the objective and produce the desired result, where the notice and information in it is relevant to the woodlot licence area. Consult with WLAP to obtain the available information that applies to a species that may be included in the notice and that may be relevant to the woodlot licence area. WLAP, the MOF and the Federation of BC Woodlot Associations will be following up with a bulletin in 2005 that provides more information on wildlife habitat management that is applicable to woodlot licence holders.

Other websites that may contain helpful information are:

http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/ or

http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/uwr/index.html or

http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/identified/index.htm

MAP AND INFORMATION

Section 8 of the WLPPR describes the mapping and information that must be included in this plan. This information, as listed below, can be described in text and/or shown on maps. If an item on the list does not apply to the area under the plan, then there is no need to address it either on a map or in text. Where information is being shown on maps, the map legends should clearly reflect the information presented. Maps form part of the WLP submitted for review and comment and are to be contained in an Appendix.

Required information:

- *Forest cover;*
- *Topography;*
- *Location and riparian classification of streams and lakes as shown on forest cover maps, terrain resource inventory maps and fish and fish habitat inventory maps. (**Note**: For streams in your woodlot area that are not yet classified, you are not required to show their classification on the map. However, **all streams** must be*

managed according to the correct classification as described in Section 36 of the WLPPR);

- *Identification of fish streams (**Note**: for areas outside of Community Watersheds, the riparian classification reflects whether the streams are fish streams or not, and no further identification is required. For areas within Community Watersheds, the fish streams must be identified separately);*
- *Biogeoclimatic zones and subzones;*
- *Public utilities (transmission lines, gas & oil pipelines, and railways);*
- *Resource Management Zones, Landscape Units, Sensitive Areas (established under the FPC Act, and continued or established under the Land Act; these may be included in the objectives matrix);*
- *Wildlife Habitat Areas (**Note**: a WHA is an officially designated area that is set aside to protect the critical habitat of rare and endangered species of wildlife);*
- *Scenic areas (**Note**: Scenic Areas may have established Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) associated with them, such a "partial retention", which are designed to protect the scenic values of the area. Where Visual Quality Objectives have not yet been established for a Scenic Area, the sensitivity class (1-5) can be used as guidance on the level of protection desired. A sensitivity class of 1 can be equated to "preservation" VQO, class 2 to "retention", class 3 to "partial retention", class 4 to "modification", and class 5 to "maximum modification". The sensitivity classes can be found on visual inventory maps, and a description of VQOs and management guidance can be found in the "Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook" (January 2001). For further guidance, contact the MoF District Office.)*
- *Ungulate Winter Ranges;*
- *Community Watersheds or Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds;*
- *Community and domestic water supply intakes that are licensed under the Water Act and any related water supply infrastructures. (**Note**: This would include water intakes and infrastructures inside the woodlot area, as well as those adjacent to the area that may be affected by your operations);*
- *Contiguous areas of sensitive soils;*
- *Existing roads;*
- *Temporary or permanent barricades to restrict vehicle access;*
- *Private property within or adjacent to the woodlot licence area;*
- *Resource features other than wildlife habitat features, archaeological sites, and domestic water intakes licensed under the Water Act.*

The 2004 version of the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy, and procedures for managing identified wildlife, can be found at the following website:
http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/identified/iwms2004.html
Objectives for ungulate winter range can be found at
http://wlapwww.gov.bc.ca/wld/uwr/index.html
[Enter Details]

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE AVOIDED

Describe where and for what value timber harvesting will be entirely avoided over the term of this plan. The prescribed values are specified in WLPPR s.8 (3), and pertain to protecting resource features, addressing interests of private property owners or aboriginal peoples, and managing resource values. You should also show these areas on the map.

Some examples of such areas are: riparian reserve zones, nesting sites of rare or endangered birds, areas of particularly sensitive soils or steep slopes where you will not harvest, recreation sites and trails, areas that will be left to protect scenic values, and areas that you will keep intact to satisfy concerns of neighbouring property owners. Some or all of these areas may be acceptable wildlife tree retention areas.

Under Section 53 (1) of the WLPPR, a holder must not harvest timber in areas identified under Section 8 (3) as areas where harvesting will be avoided during the term of the WLP.

[Enter Details]

AREAS WHERE TIMBER HARVESTING WILL BE MODIFIED

Describe where and for what values the timber harvesting will be modified. The prescribed values are specified in WLPPR s.8 (3) (same as above for where harvesting will be avoided). You should also show these areas on the map.

Some examples of such areas are: riparian management zones, areas with sensitive soils that will require different harvesting and road building techniques, scenic areas where harvesting will be modified, Mule deer winter range, and Community Watersheds.

The purpose of this section is to identify where harvesting will be modified, the values to be protected and how the proposed modification to timber harvesting will be measured. The holder must provide an amount, a distance or a description of a measure that is both measurable and verifiable and that can used during and after timber harvesting to determine if the modification is being, or was, achieved. The intent is not to provide a site plan level of detail in the WLP. Site plan detail is to be developed when applying for harvesting authority and must be kept on file and available upon request.

The holder has flexibility concerning how to describe the areas where modifications to timber harvesting will be implemented. In some cases, land use planning activities may be adapted to the local situation. In other cases, consultation with various government agencies may provide information that can be used in describing the modifications to be made. For example, a Watershed Assessment Procedure (WAP) may have been conducted on a watershed that is contained within the woodlot licence area or that *overlaps onto the woodlot licence area. The results could provide specific information for inclusion in a WLP or information that can be adapted to the specific situation being considered by the holder of the woodlot licence. In other cases, the holder may discuss with an appropriate professional the advantages and disadvantages of proposing to adopt one or more of the watershed assessment procedures to develop an appropriate modification, prior to conducting any timber harvesting. For more information go to* http://views.icompasstech.com/view.aspx *and click on "Guidebooks". Information on coastal and interior watershed assessment procedures is located here. Note that a watershed assessment procedure is normally done on an entire watershed so as to determine the cumulative effects of operations by various tenure and landowners. Discussions with other tenure holders and landowners may be useful and may involve an appropriate professional.*

A description of the modification may be an amount, distance or other measure (or a combination). The amount, distance or other measure must be adequate to establish a measurable and verifiable description of:

- *Pre - harvesting condition;*
- *modifications to timber harvesting that will protect a value; and*
- *post - harvesting conditions that will remain on – site to protect a value.*

It may include (but is not limited to):

- *one or more zones wherein harvesting will be modified*
- *species of trees to be retained*
- *retaining a range of basal area per hectare*
- *retaining a range of the number of trees by diameter class that will be retained per hectare*
- *a description of how the windfall risk has been or will be identified prior to the commencement of any timber harvesting and how the risk will be managed*
- *other similar modifications acceptable to the district manager.*

Under Section 53 (2) of the WLPPR, a holder must harvest timber in areas described in section 8 (3) as areas where harvesting will be modified during the term of the WLP in accordance with the modification described in the plan.
[Enter Details]

PROTECTING AND CONSERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES

You should contact the District Manager or Aboriginal Liaison Officer for assistance in obtaining contact details and relevant traditional use information which may be available. Information on archaeological sites or features regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act may also be available through the district office

WLPPR Section 17(3.1).
Licensees must make reasonable efforts to meet with First Nation groups affected by the plan to discuss the plan or amendment and its impact upon their traditional uses. Any

written comments received from these discussions must be submitted with the plan. The licensee must keep a record of those efforts to meet with First Nations groups (date and content) and must submit a description of those efforts with the plan.

WLPPR Section 9(1)(d).
The plan must contain results or strategies that will be implemented to conserve and protect cultural heritage resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people and of continuing importance to them. These results or strategies do not include archaeological sites or other such features regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act. Refer to the Heritage Conservation Act for more information, located at the following site: http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/H/96187_01.htm Also, the following site may provide additional information:http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch/

Note: Issues involving aboriginal title (or treaty issues) should be referred to the district office and do not need to be addressed by the licence holder in a WLP.
[Enter Details]

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION STRATEGY

WLPPR s.11
Note: the proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is specified in the "PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS" section of this plan. *See WLPPR Section 52 (Wildlife Tree Retention)*

In developing a strategy, you should refer to Section 2 of the "Schedule – Factors" found at the back of the WLPPR.

Guidance on developing a wildlife tree retention strategy can be found at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/wlt/wlt-policy-05.htm. Also, the Biodiversity Guidebook published in support of the Forest Practice Code of British Columbia Act, 1995, Appendix 6, provides information on wildlife tree characteristics; it can be found at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/fpc/fpcguide/biodiv/biotoc.htm. Local guidelines may also be available from the MoF District office or from the local Ministry of Water Land and Air Protection office.

In specifying your strategy, you may use the format shown immediately below, or you may present the information in a table format. An example of a strategy in table format is shown at the end of this section. If you use a table format, delete the individual sub-sections below and insert your table.

INDIVIDUAL WILDLIFE TREES

a) Species and Characteristics:

Describe the species and characteristics of individual trees that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife trees.

[Enter Details]

b) Conditions Under Which Individual Wildlife Trees May Be Removed:

Describe the conditions or circumstances under which they may be removed.
[Enter Details]

c) Replacement of Individual Wildlife Trees:

Describe how individual wildlife trees will be replaced if they are removed under part b) above.
[Enter Details]

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AREAS

a) Forest Cover Attributes:

Describe the forest cover attributes of areas that will be saved from harvesting as wildlife tree patches.
[Enter Details]

b) Conditions Under Which Trees May Be Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe the conditions under which trees may be removed from within the wildlife tree patches.
[Enter Details]

c) Replacement of Trees Removed from Wildlife Tree Retention Areas:

Describe how trees removed from wildlife tree retention areas will be replaced or the process you will use to designate new wildlife tree retention areas within the woodlot licence area to replace the ones where harvesting will take place. The intent is to describe how the integrity and usefulness of the wildlife tree patch will be maintained or replaced.
[Enter Details]

Below is an example of a Wildlife Tree Retention Strategy in table format:

Species & Characteristics of Individual Wildlife Trees	Forest Cover Attributes of Wildlife Tree Retention Areas	Conditions under which Wildlife Trees (individual and from retention areas) may be removed	How removed Wildlife Trees (individual and from retention areas) will be replaced.
A range of trees and wildlife tree classes* representing the profile of species (Fdi, Pli, Sx, Bl, At, Ep) across the woodlot area will be selected for individual wildlife trees as well as trees that provide special wildlife habitat values, including nest trees, veterans and other large trees.	The riparian reserve zone along W5 wetland, aged 150 years, Sx 50%, At 30% and Fdi/Pli 20% is the only wildlife tree retention area within the woodlot.	Individual trees and trees within retention areas may be removed if they are considered a safety hazard. Individual trees and/or individual trees within retention areas may be removed if they are infested with insects which threaten the health of adjacent trees or stands.	Alternate trees meeting the characteristics and species of individual trees will be selected to replace individual wildlife trees. If the individual trees removed from the W5 reserve zone are of high habitat value (nest or roost trees), individual replacement wildlife trees outside the reserve zone will be recruited.

Where all or part of a wildlife tree retention area is salvaged, the salvaged area should be replaced with other suitable habitat in the nearest possible location. Suitable replacement areas should have characteristics that are consistent with the original area. If a wildlife tree retention area suffers blowdown, but is not salvaged, it need not be replaced.

MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OR SPREAD OF INVASIVE PLANTS

Exempted *If an exemption was received from the District Manager (WLPPR Section 78(1)(a), check the box. A copy of the exemption letter should be kept on file.*

Exemptions may be granted where there are no invasive plants in the Woodlot Licence area or on land immediately adjacent to it. The plants of concern are those listed in the Invasive Plants Regulation. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/tasb/legsregs/frpa/frparegs/invplants/ipr.htm

If no exemption received, describe the measures or activities that will be undertaken to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive plants as a likely result of the holder's forest practices.

Operational guidelines for prevention strategies may be available from the local MoF District office. Measures may include the following:

- *identifying high risk areas,*
- *minimizing soil disturbance,*
- *seeding disturbed areas in a timely manner with an appropriate mix of fast, early growing species of grasses and legumes,*
- *minimizing the transport of seed by removing burrs from clothing and equipment, and by checking the undercarriage of vehicles and removing weeds before leaving a weed infested area.*

[Enter Details]

MEASURES TO MITIGATE EFFECT OF REMOVING NATURAL RANGE BARRIERS

Information regarding natural range barriers should be obtained through discussions with the range tenure holder or MoF Agrologist.

Exempted *If an exemption was received from the District Manager (WLPPR Section 78(1)(b), check the box. A copy of the exemption letter should be kept on file.*

Exemptions may be granted where there is no range tenure over the woodlot licence area or there is no natural range barrier within the woodlot licence area which stops or significantly slows livestock movement from a range tenure immediately adjacent to the woodlot licence area. A natural range barrier is normally considered to be dense timber, shrubbery or downed woody debris that stops or significantly impedes livestock movement to or from an adjacent area.

If no exemption is received, describe the measures or activities that will be carried out to mitigate the effect of removing or rendering ineffective any natural barriers.

Common measures include erecting short drift fences or installing cattle guards in roads to prevent the movement of cattle outside of range units or between pastures.

You may also describe how your activities will maintain existing natural range barriers by not operating close to range unit boundaries and not building roads or creating cattle movement corridors through them.

An established range tenure holder may be committed to doing some things such as salting or establishing water holes away from a barrier. A woodlot licensee would be well advised to note these commitments with the review and comment information *submitted with the plan so that the responsibilities of each tenure holder are clear and accountable.*

[Enter Details]

STOCKING INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIED AREAS

Under Sections 12 and 34(3) of the WLPPR, this WLP must specify stocking standards for areas where harvesting is limited to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, or a similar type of intermediate cutting, and for harvesting special forest products. Such areas, which are usually stocked after harvesting, are exempted from the requirement of Section 29(3) of the Forest and Range Practices Act to establish a free growing stand according to the normal stocking standards for even-aged stands specified in this WLP (shown in the "Stocking Standards" section under "Alternative Performance Requirements"). The exempted stands must conform to these separate stocking standards specified in this WLP for a period of 12 months after completion of harvesting.

The MoF publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards" contains "Uneven-aged Stocking Standards" that can be adopted for this purpose. It is found on the MoF, Forest Practices Branch website. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm If you choose to accept these standards, check the box below. You may include a copy of the one-page document in the Appendix for your own information.

The stocking standards described below apply to the following specified areas: *list or describe the areas that these standards will apply to. You may want to identify on the WLP map where, generally, the different stocking standards will apply.*

[Enter Details]

The Uneven-aged Stocking standards for single-tree selection, as found in the MoF Publication "Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards", are adopted for specified areas (Section 12 WLPPR).

If you wish, you may design you own stocking standards for this purpose. Check the box below and attach a copy of your standards in the Appendix.

The stocking standards for specified areas are found in the Appendix.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

*You have a choice of accepting the default practice requirements listed and described below (WLPPR Part 3), or proposing alternatives. If accepting the default practice requirement, check the "default" box. (**Note**: legally, the default requirement will apply even if the box is not checked, unless an alternative is proposed; these check boxes are included for clarification purposes).*

*If you are proposing an alternative practice requirement, check the "alternative" box, and describe the practice requirement and the area(s) to which it applies. The proposed alternative requirements must be consistent with Section 13(2) of the WLPPR, namely that you **must** specify the location(s) where the alternative applies, and you **must** submit a rationale for how the alternative is consistent with the established objectives described in Section 9 of the WLPPR. In developing rationale, you should consider the "Factors" found at the end of the WLPPR.* ***NOTE: The rationale is part of the supplemental information submitted with the plan.***

Rationale for each alternative may include the following:

- *Alternative proposed and how the alternative is consistent with the objectives set by government (described in Section 9 of the WLPPR) and with higher level plan objectives and any other pertinent land use objective;*
- *Description of areas that the rationale applies to;*
- *If available, citation of research or trials where the alternative has been applied;*
- *Timeline for and performance measures of the alternative;*
- *A mitigation plan in the event the measures are not achieved.*

*The holder should contact the District to discuss factors being considered in the rationale and to identify any information that is available to the holder or considered in the control or possession of the holder. Direction on how to prepare a rationale will **not** be provided.*

Exemptions: *Under Section 78(1) of the WLPPR, the woodlot licence holder may be exempted from many of the practice requirements. These available exemptions are intended to be used for legitimate unforeseen circumstances which may arise during the term of the WLP, and are not intended to be used as blanket exemptions.*

Note: *An alternative performance requirement must be signed and sealed by a registered professional forester as shown in the disclaimer statement at the beginning of the plan.*

SOIL DISTURBANCE LIMITS

Default: WLPPR s.24(1)

- 8% of Net Area to be Reforested

Alternative:

PERMANENT ACCESS STRUCTURES

Default: WLPPR s.25

- the maximum area occupied by permanent access structures is as follows:
  - Cutblocks ≥ 5 ha -- 7% of cutblock area
  - Cutblocks < 5 ha – 10% of cutblock area
  - Total Woodlot Area – 7% of Woodlot Licence area

Alternative:

USE OF SEED

Default: WLPPR s.32

- Adoption of Chief Forester's Standards for Seed Use *(these Standards contain the seed transfer rules)*

Alternative approved by the Chief Forester. *A copy of the approved alternative must be kept on file.*

***Note**: this is not a decision that can be made by the district manager. A proposed alternative concerning the use of seed can only be approved by the Chief Forester or another person authorized by the Chief Forester.*

STOCKING STANDARDS

Default: WLPPR s.35(1)

- Adoption of the stocking standards described in the MoF publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards", as amended from time to time, which are in effect at the time of harvest for each Cutting Permit. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm

Option: Use of the current stocking standards (as of WLP submission date) described in the MoF publication "Reference Guide for Forest Development Plan Stocking Standards", the pertinent sections (including footnotes) of which are shown in the Appendix. These standards apply to areas harvested during the term of this WLP. See http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfp/forsite/stocking_stds.htm

Notes:

- *Under the "Free Growing Guide" heading on the reference guide tables are shown the "earliest" and "latest" years from start of harvesting when a free growing assessment can be conducted. Under the WLPPR, it is only the "latest" column that applies. Thus, a free growing assessment can be conducted at any time before the latest date, so long as the trees have reached the minimum height specified in the adjacent column.*

- *Under the WLLPR, there is no maximum density criteria specified in the stocking standards.*

Alternative:

If there are locally developed (and MoF approved) stocking standards which you wish to adopt for the term of this woodlot licence plan, you should identify them here and include a copy in the appendices. These should also include the specific inter-tree distance (e.g. 2.0 or 1.5 m) that will be applied when assessing stocking levels.

Note: Section 18 (3) requires that alternative stocking standards must be consistent with both the objective set by government for timber (Sec. 9 (1) (a) and the timber supply projections and forest management assumptions that apply to the area covered by the plan on the date that the plan is submitted for approval. The timber supply projections and forest management assumptions are found in the Management Plan for the woodlot licence and were used in the determination of an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC).

WIDTH OF STREAM RIPARIAN AREAS

Default: as specified in Section 36(4) of the WLPPR. ***Note**: This default should be checked even if there are no streams in the woodlot licence area that you know of so that you will not have to amend or submit a new plan in the event an unknown watercourse is discovered.*

Alternative:

WIDTH OF WETLAND RIPARIAN AREAS

Default: as specified in Section 37(3) of the WLPPR. *Note: this default should be checked even if there are no wetlands in the woodlot area that you know of so that you will not have to amend or submit a new plan in the event an unknown wetland is discovered.*

Alternative:

WIDTH OF LAKE RIPARIAN AREAS

Default: as specified in Section 38(2) of the WLPPR. *Note: this default should be checked even if there are no lakes in the woodlot licence area that you know of so that you will not have to amend or submit a new plan in the event an unknown lake is discovered*

Alternative:

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN RESERVE ZONE

Default: WLPPR s.39 ***Note**: check this default even if there are no riparian areas in the woodlot licence area that you know of so that you will not have to amend or submit a new plan in the event an unknown riparian area is discovered.*

- Cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian reserve zone is limited to the purposes described in Section 39(1) of the WLPPR.
- Restrictions on constructing a road in a riparian reserve zone are as described in Section 39(2.1).

Alternative:

RESTRICTIONS IN A RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE

Default: WLPPR s.40 *Note: check this default even if there are no riparian areas in the woodlot licence area that you know of so that you will not have to amend or submit a new plan in the event an unknown riparian area is discovered.*

- Construction of a road in a riparian management zone is limited to the conditions described is Section 40(1) of the WLPPR.
- Restrictions and conditions on road construction, maintenance and deactivation activities, and on cutting, modifying or removing trees in a riparian management zone are as described in Section 40.

Alternative:

WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION

Default: WLPPR s.52(1)

- The proportion of the Woodlot Licence area that is occupied by wildlife tree retention areas is no less than the least of the following:
    - The proportion specified for the area in a land use objective, or
    - The proportion specified in the WLP, or
    - 8%

Alternative:

COARSE WOODY DEBRIS

Default: WLPPR s.54(1)

- Area on Coast – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 5 m in length and ≥30 cm in diameter at one end.
- Area in Interior – minimum retention of 4 logs per ha ≥ 2 m in length and ≥ 7.5 cm in diameter at one end.

Alternative:

RESOURCE FEATURES

Default: WLPPR s.56(1)

- ensure that forest practices do not damage or render ineffective a resource feature.

Alternative:

****

Note: Only the performance requirements in Part 3 (Practice Requirements) of the WLPPR for which an alternative can be proposed are shown in this Woodlot Licence Plan. The remaining performance requirements in Part 3 are not shown, nor are the performance requirements in Part 4 (Roads).

For example, Section 26 (Landslides) states that a holder must not cause a landslide that has a material adverse effect on an objective set by government. As landslides have negative effects, there is no acceptable alternative performance requirement. The holder of a woodlot licence is expected to operate in a manner that avoids causing landslides.

APPENDICES

List all the items included in these appendices. These appendices are part of the WLP that is made available for public review and comment.

[Enter Details]

The following items should be included:

- ***Map**. This is a mandatory content requirement of a WLP. The information that must be shown on the map, or otherwise described in the text of this WLP, is listed in section 8 of the WLPPR.*
- ***Stocking Standards** that apply to this WLP (if the "Lock-in" option is chosen or alternatives are proposed; be sure to include both the appropriate tables and the pertinent footnotes).*
- ***Stocking Standards for Specified Areas** that apply to commercial thinning, removal of individual trees, intermediate cuttings, and harvesting special forest products (WLPPR Sections 12 and 34(3)). **Note**: if the Uneven-aged Stocking Standards for single-tree selection, contained in the document Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards, are chosen for this purpose, they need not be included in this appendix.*

II. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED WOODLOT LICENCE PLAN

NOTE: This Supplemental Information MUST be submitted with the Woodlot Licence Plan when the plan is submitted for approval. However, it is separate from the content of the Woodlot Licence Plan that is made available for public review and comment.

1. REVIEW AND COMMENT

a) Advertising

Include a copy of the ad under which this woodlot licence plan was given public notice. Section 17 of the WLPPR specifies that a notice must be published in a newspaper, and that an opportunity for review and comment must be provided for at least 30 days from the date that the notice first appears in the newspaper.

A notice that the WLP is available for review and comment is normally sent to those parties who may be affected by operations on the woodlot, namely ranchers who have grazing rights in the woodlot licence area, to trappers and guide outfitters with an interest in the area, First Nations, major licence holders, and private landowners if the woodlot is immediately adjacent to private land

b) Referrals

Describe when and to whom this WLP was referred. The District Manager may require referrals to government agencies.

c) Copy of Written Comments Received

*Include a copy of all **written comments** received during the review and comment period.*

d) Revisions made as a result of Comments Received

Describe what revisions you made to this WLP as a result of written comments received from advertising and referrals. Include a copy of all written comments in the Appendix.

2. EFFORTS MADE TO MEET WITH FIRST NATIONS

Describe the efforts (date and content) to meet with First Nations groups, and include any written comments received from these discussions.

3. EXEMPTIONS *(optional)*

*Include a copy of all **Exemptions** received under sections 78 and 79 of the WLPPR.*

4. RATIONALE IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

Include the rationale supporting any proposed alternate performance requirements included in the plan.

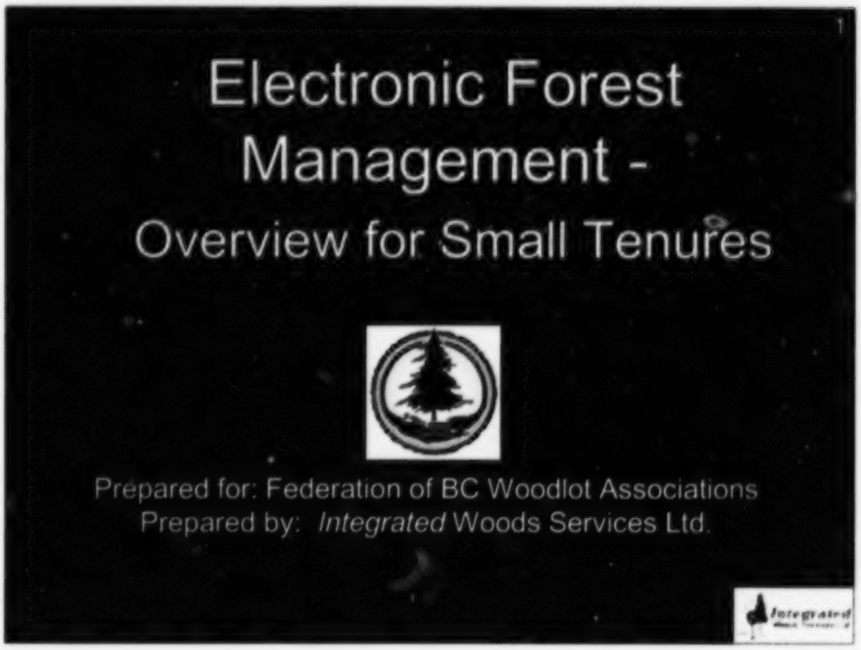
Electronic Forestry Management Introduction

Welcome to the Electronic Forestry Management (EFM) section of this workshop. This module will be presented in two sections.

The first section has been designed as a brief overview on the entire EFM process and purposes.

For those who feel that they want more information, the second section goes into more depth about the different software and internet applications necessary for EFM submissions.

Information on other training events can be found at the end of this presentation.



Electronic Forest Management -

Overview for Small Tenures

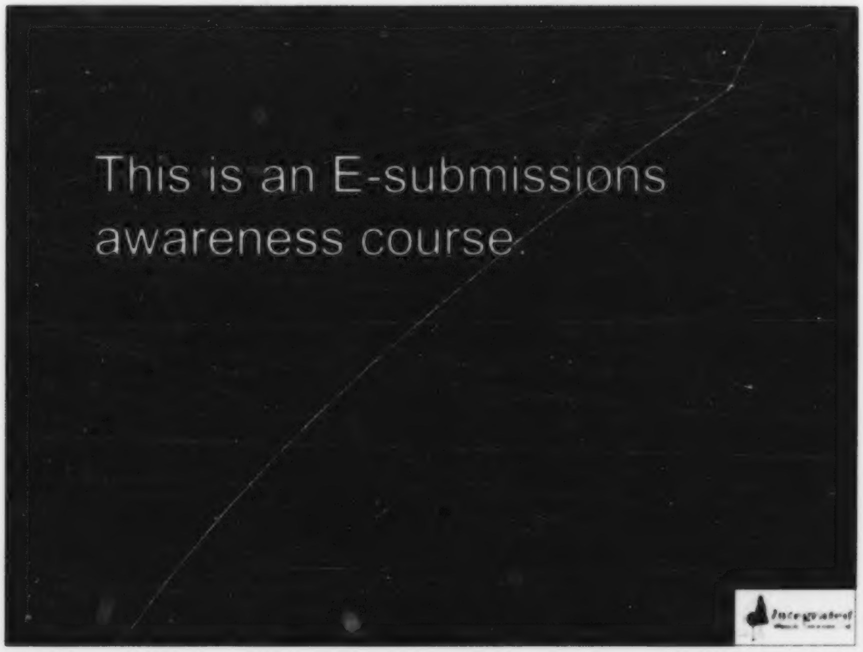
Prepared for: Federation of BC Woodlot Associations
Prepared by: *Integrated* Woods Services Ltd.

Integrated

Funding provided by:

Forest Investment Account

Integrated

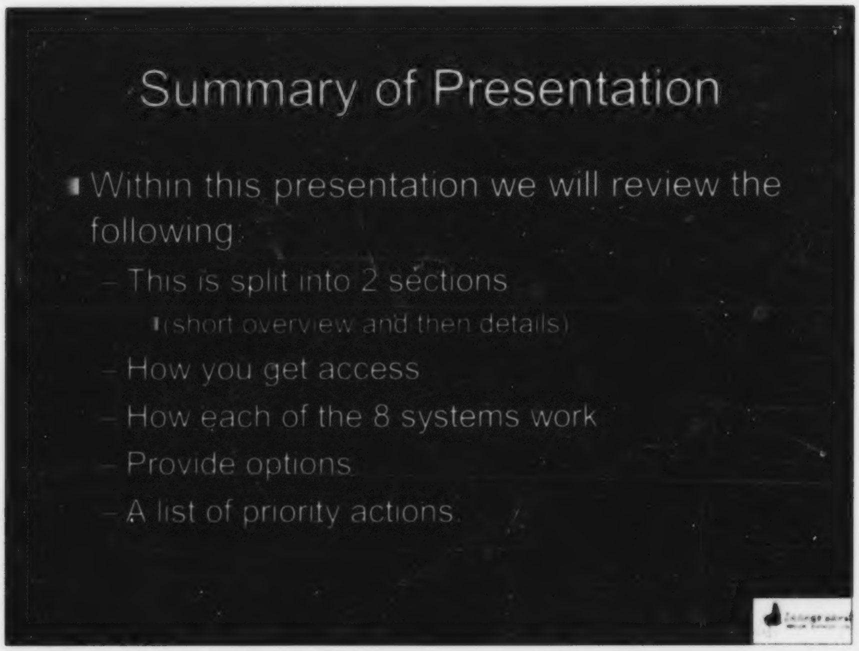


This is an E-submissions awareness course.

-Current information as of March 1, 2005.

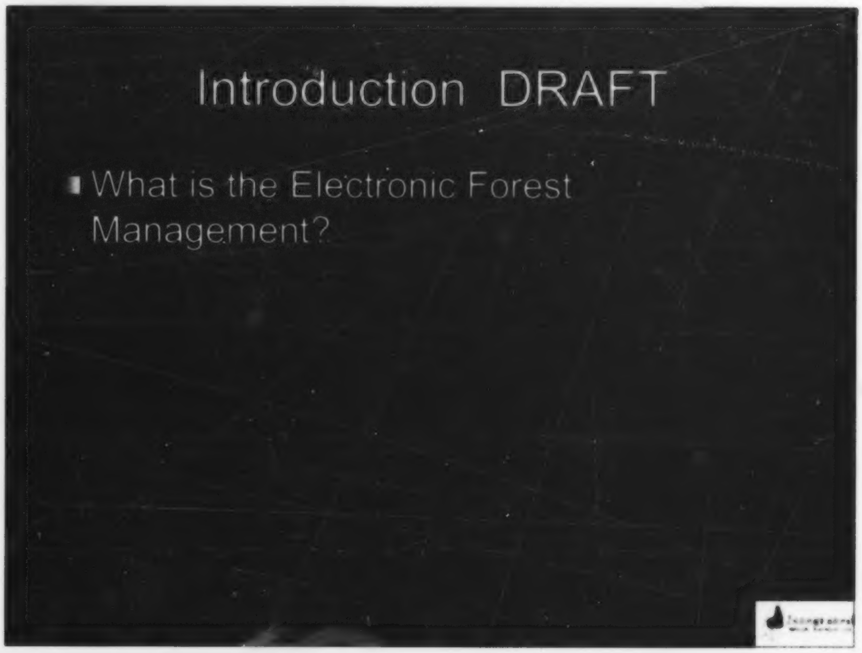
-The intent is to introduce you to 8 different Provincial Government database systems.

-This course will not teach you the details on how to use them, but rather what they can do.



Summary of Presentation

- Within this presentation we will review the following:
  - This is split into 2 sections
    - (short overview and then details)
  - How you get access
  - How each of the 8 systems work
  - Provide options
  - A list of priority actions.

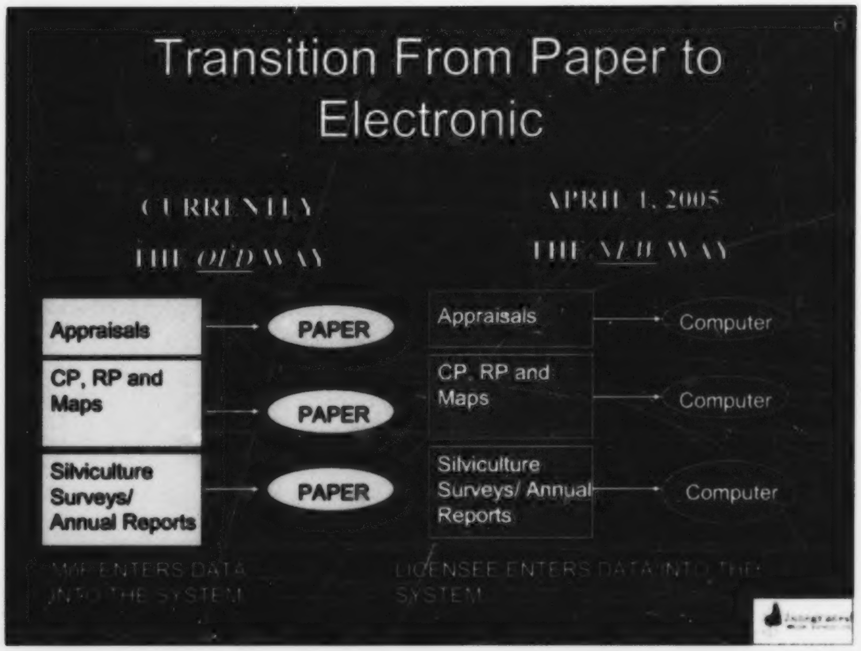


Introduction DRAFT

- What is the Electronic Forest Management?

Electronic Forest Management is the use of computers to manage forest tenure information.

The computer systems have been developed by the Ministry of Forests to automate the paper driven process of submitting appraisals, annual reports, maps, road permits, cutting permits and amendments...



Transition From Paper to Electronic

CURRENTLY

THE *OLD* WAY

APRIL 1, 2005

THE *NEW* WAY

Appraisals → PAPER

CP, RP and Maps → PAPER

Silviculture Surveys/ Annual Reports → PAPER

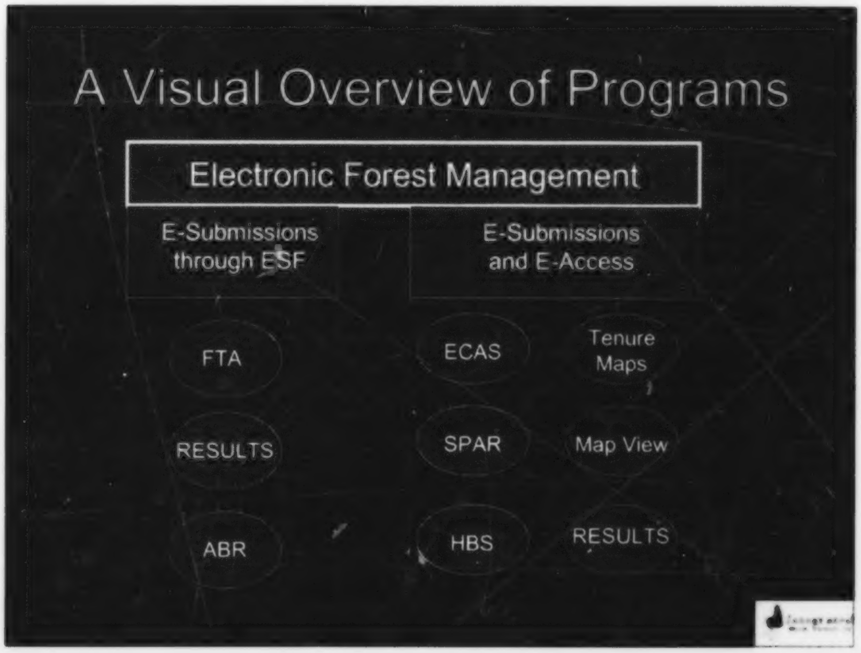
Appraisals → Computer

CP, RP and Maps → Computer

Silviculture Surveys/ Annual Reports → Computer

MoF ENTERS DATA INTO THE SYSTEM

LICENSEE ENTERS DATA INTO THE SYSTEM



A Visual Overview of Programs

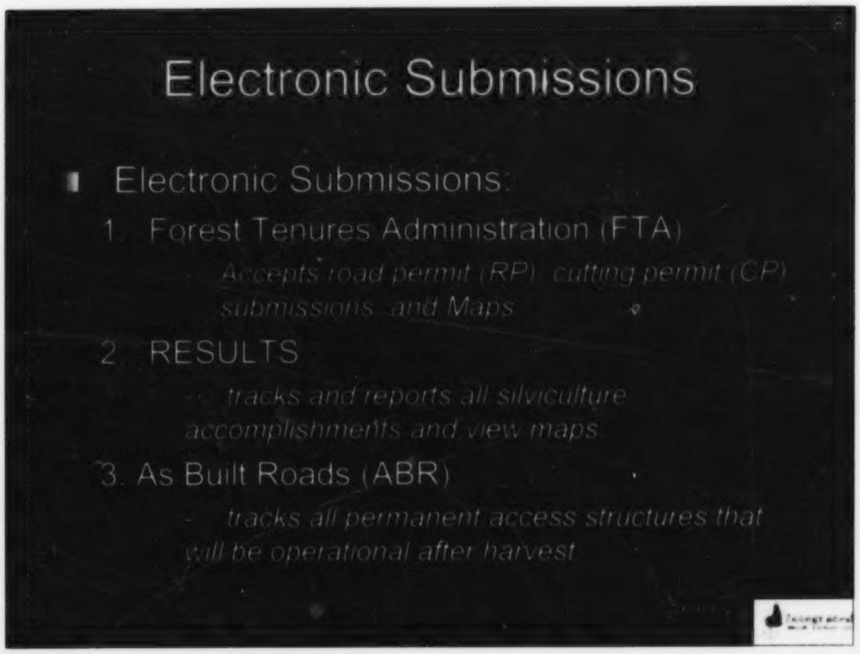
Electronic Forest Management

E-Submissions through ESF	E-Submissions and E-Access	
FTA	ECAS	Tenure Maps
RESULTS	SPAR	Map View
ABR	HBS	RESULTS

Here's a list of acronyms. The following three slides give their definitions.

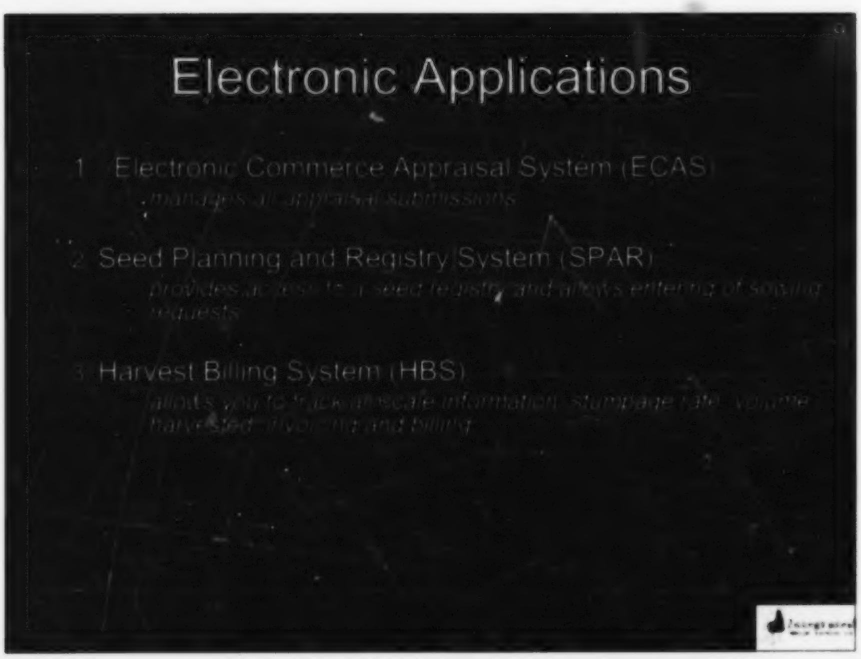
Applications on left require special software for the submission

Applications on the right do not need special software, but do require internet access.



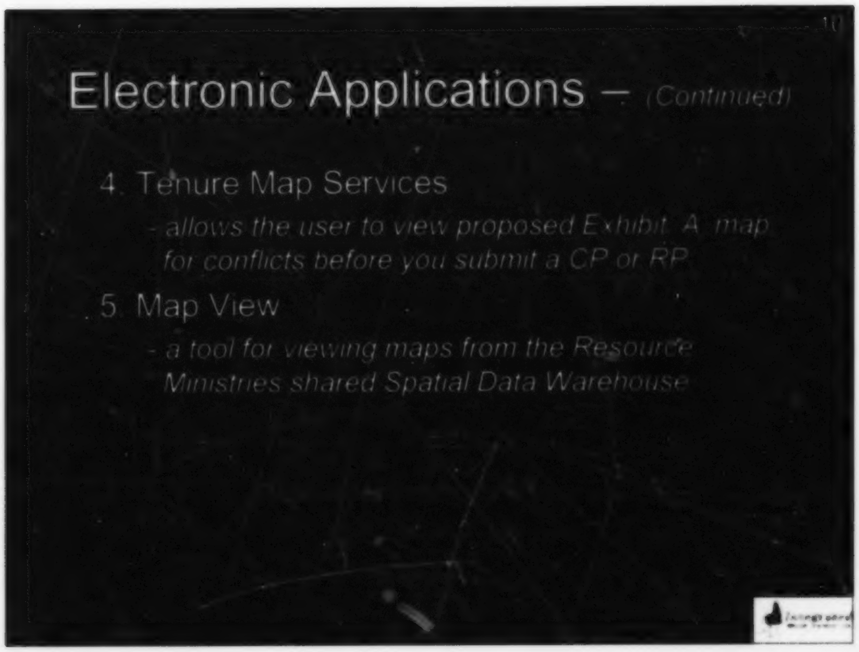
Electronic Submissions

- Electronic Submissions:
  1. Forest Tenures Administration (FTA)
     - *Accepts road permit (RP), cutting permit (CP) submissions, and Maps*
  2. RESULTS
     - *tracks and reports all silviculture accomplishments and view maps*
  3. As Built Roads (ABR)
     - *tracks all permanent access structures that will be operational after harvest*



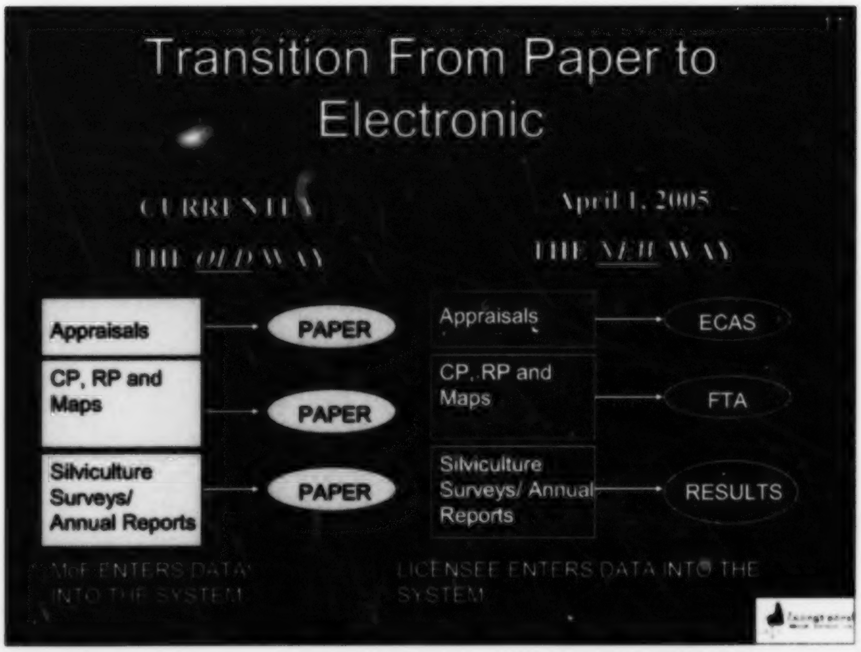
Electronic Applications

1. Electronic Commerce Appraisal System (ECAS)
   - *manages all appraisal submissions*
2. Seed Planning and Registry System (SPAR)
   - *provides access to a seed registry and allows entering of sowing requests*
3. Harvest Billing System (HBS)
   - *allows you to track all scale information, stumpage rate, volume harvested, invoicing and billing*



Electronic Applications – *(Continued)*

4. Tenure Map Services
   - *allows the user to view proposed Exhibit A map for conflicts before you submit a CP or RP*
5. Map View
   - *a tool for viewing maps from the Resource Ministries shared Spatial Data Warehouse*



Transition From Paper to Electronic

CURRENTLY

THE *OLD* WAY

April 1, 2005

THE NEW WAY

Appraisals → PAPER

CP, RP and Maps → PAPER

Silviculture Surveys/ Annual Reports → PAPER

Appraisals → ECAS

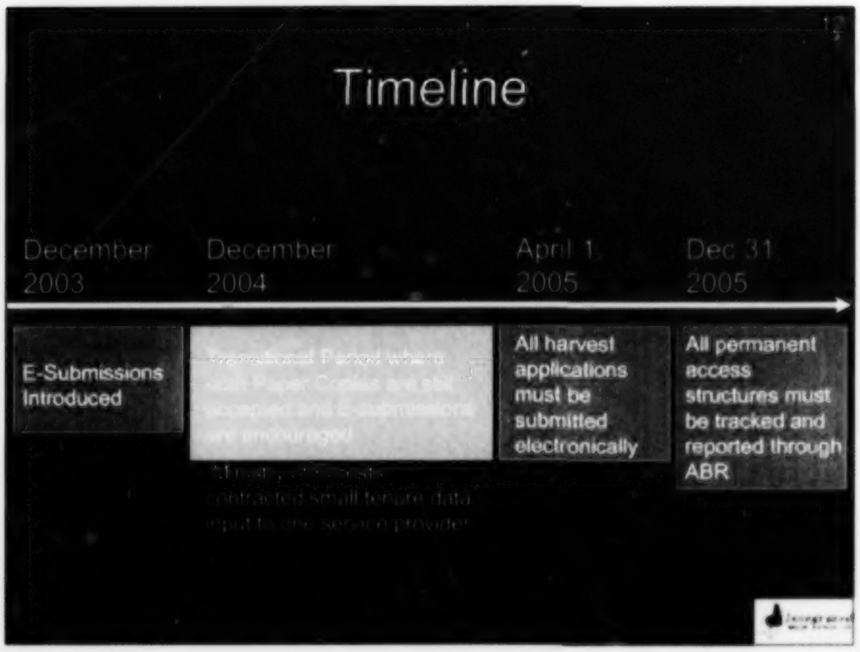
CP, RP and Maps → FTA

Silviculture Surveys/ Annual Reports → RESULTS

MoF ENTERS DATA INTO THE SYSTEM

LICENSEE ENTERS DATA INTO THE SYSTEM

Refer back to slide six that "computer" has been changed to the correct program for each submission.



Timeline

December 2003

E-Submissions Introduced

December 2004

Transitional Period where both Paper Copies are still accepted and E-submissions are encouraged

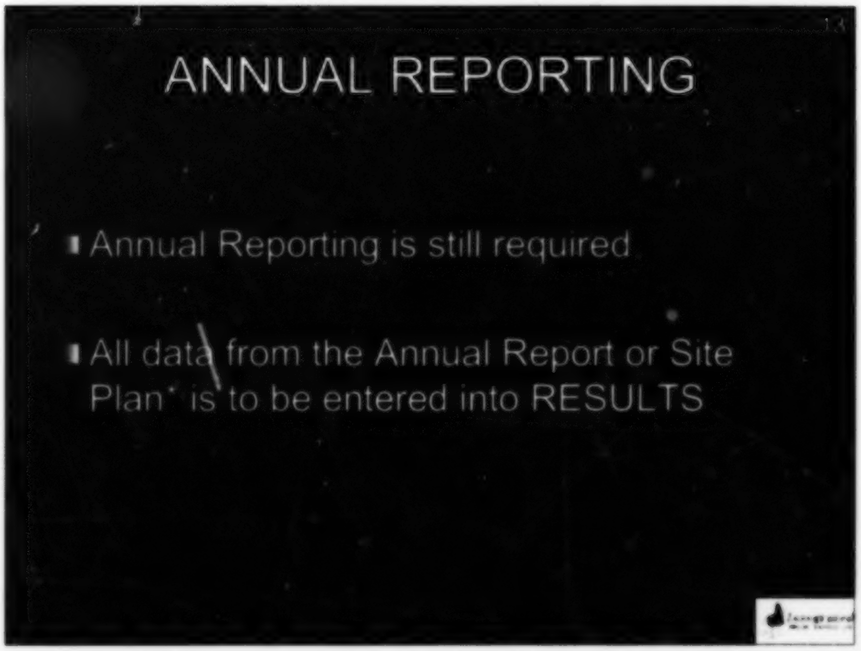
[illegible] contracted small tenure data input to one service provider

April 1 2005

All harvest applications must be submitted electronically

Dec 31 2005

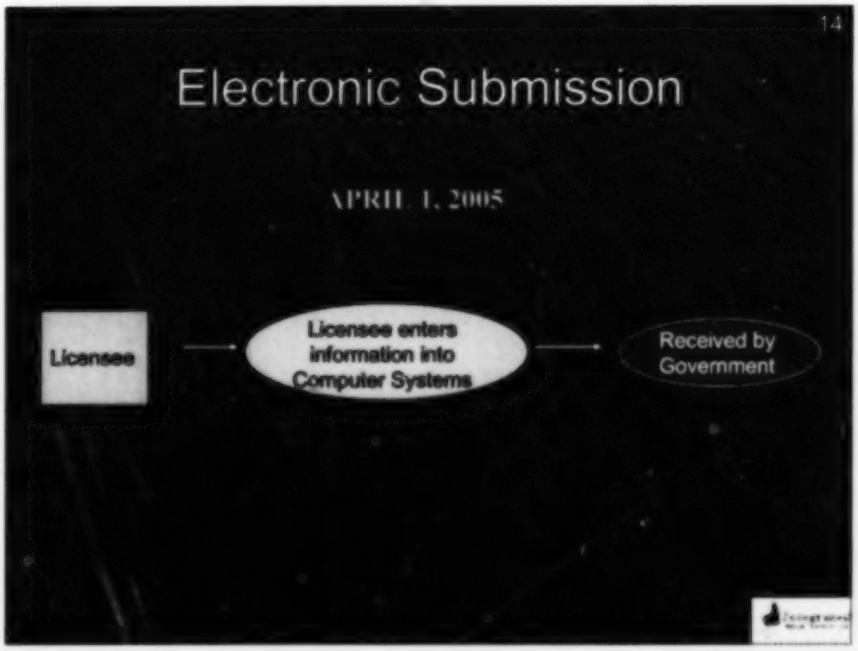
All permanent access structures must be tracked and reported through ABR



ANNUAL REPORTING

- Annual Reporting is still required
- All data from the Annual Report or Site Plan* is to be entered into RESULTS

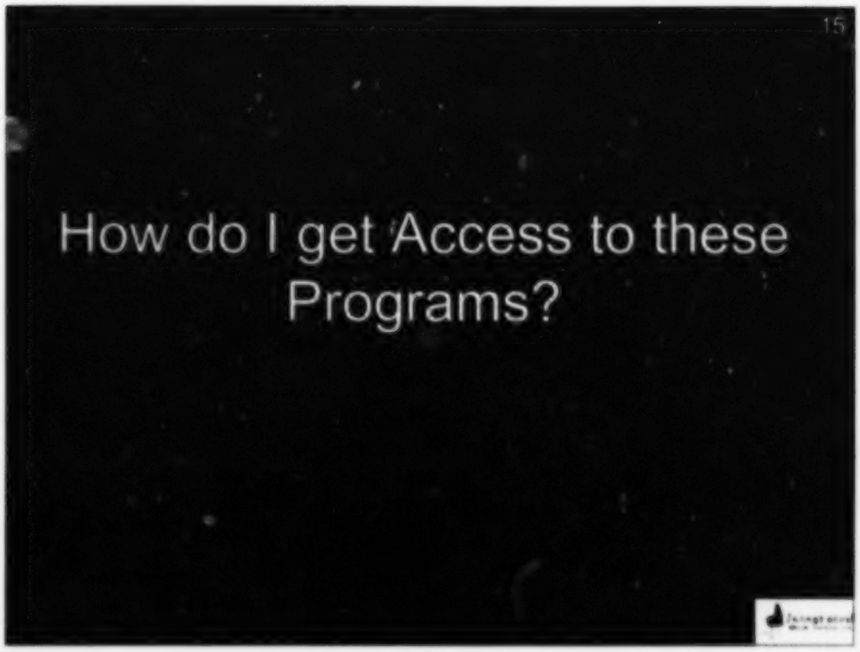
*If still operating under FPC



Electronic Submission

APRIL 1, 2005

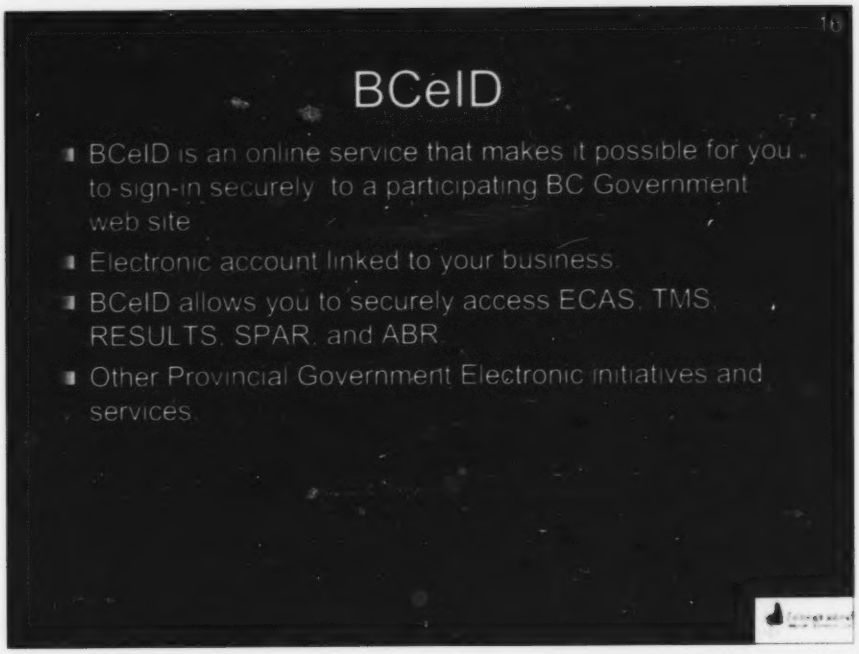
Licensee → Licensee enters information into Computer Systems → Received by Government



How do I get Access to these Programs?

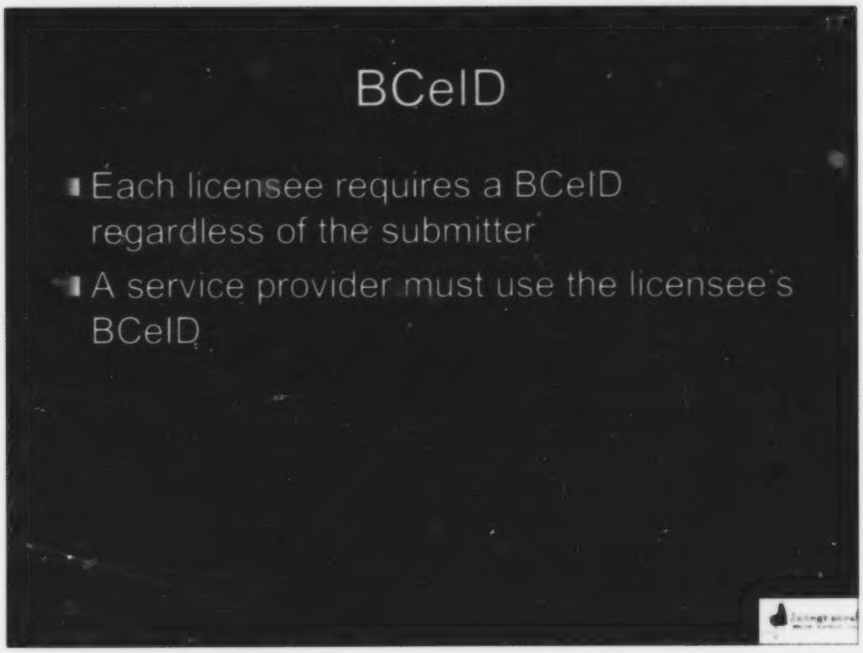
-most file and data exchange does not involve large files.

-slow speed internet or dial-up access is adequate.



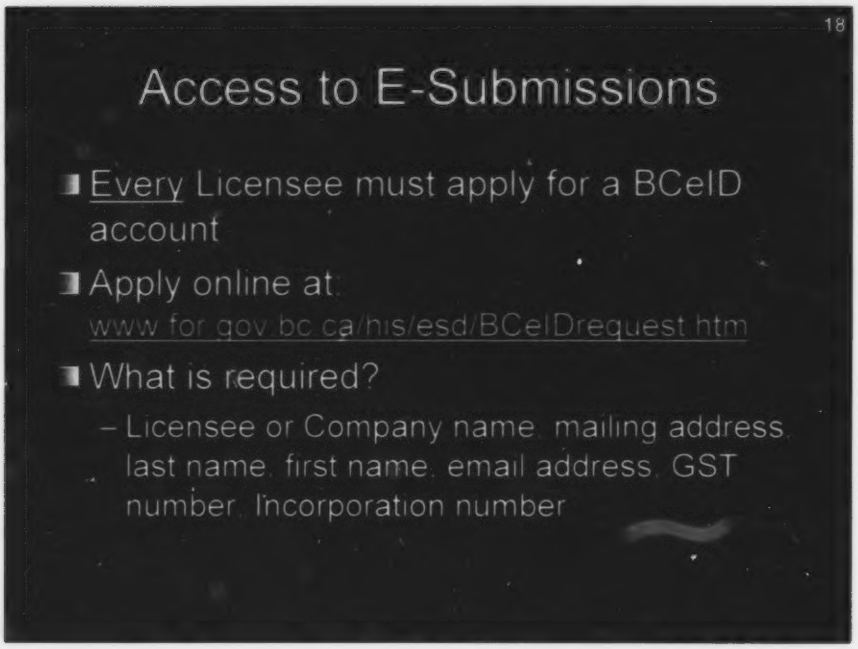
BCeID

- BCeID is an online service that makes it possible for you to sign-in securely to a participating BC Government web site
- Electronic account linked to your business
- BCeID allows you to securely access ECAS, TMS, RESULTS, SPAR, and ABR
- Other Provincial Government Electronic initiatives and services



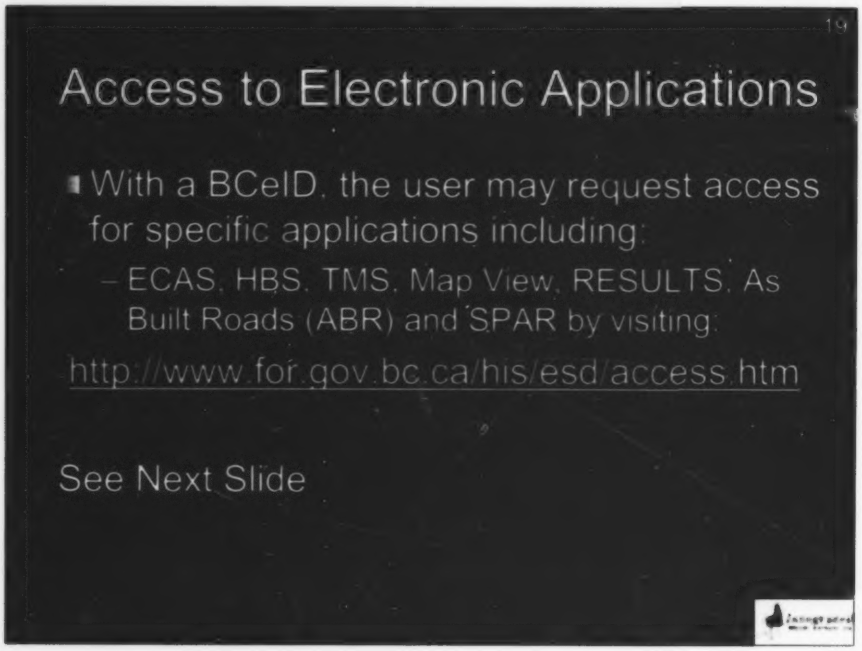
BCeID

- Each licensee requires a BCeID regardless of the submitter
- A service provider must use the licensee's BCeID



Access to E-Submissions

- Every Licensee must apply for a BCeID account
- Apply online at: www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/BCeIDrequest.htm
- What is required?
  - Licensee or Company name, mailing address, last name, first name, email address, GST number, Incorporation number



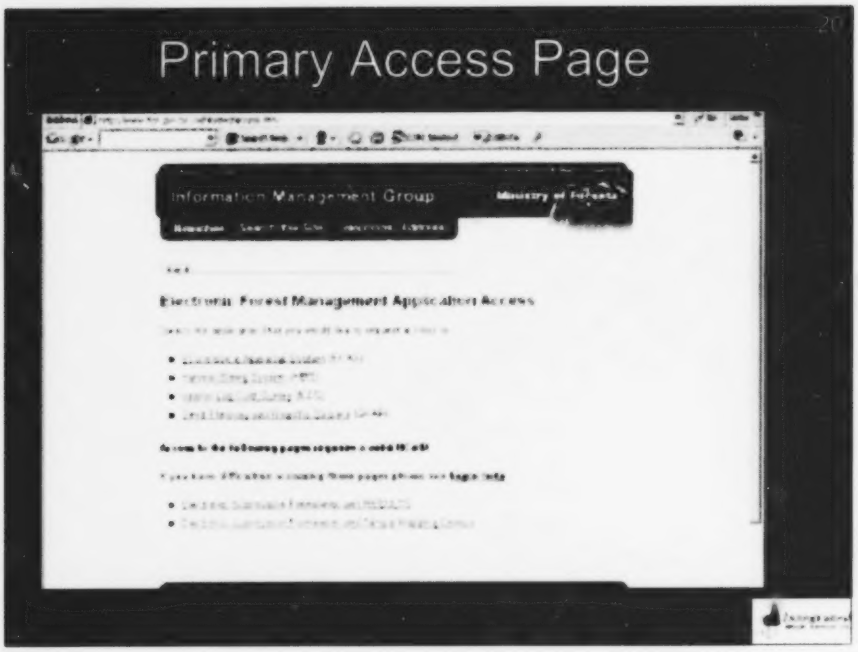
Access to Electronic Applications

- With a BCeID, the user may request access for specific applications including:
  - ECAS, HBS, TMS, Map View, RESULTS, As Built Roads (ABR) and SPAR by visiting:

http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/access.htm

See Next Slide

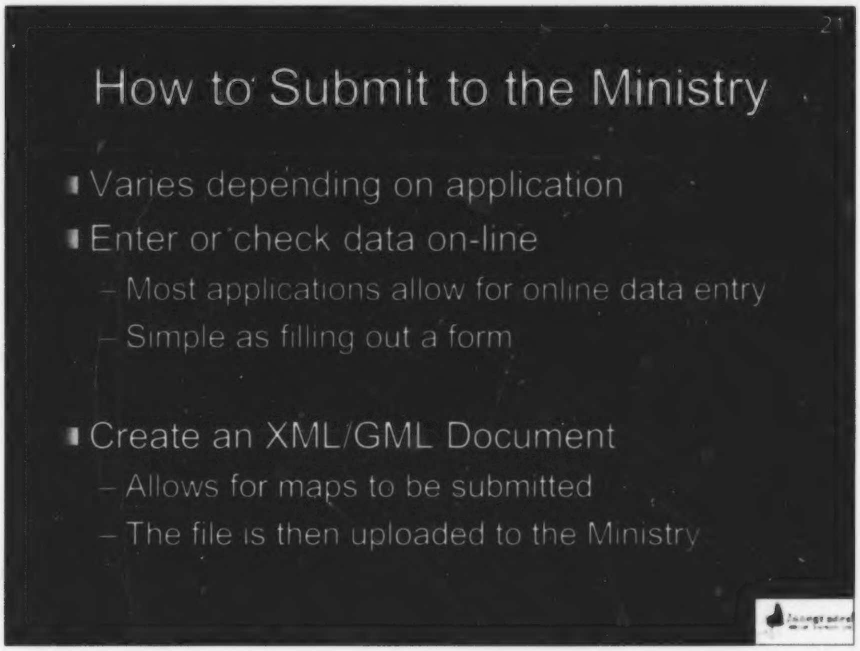
Primary Access Page



Information Management Group

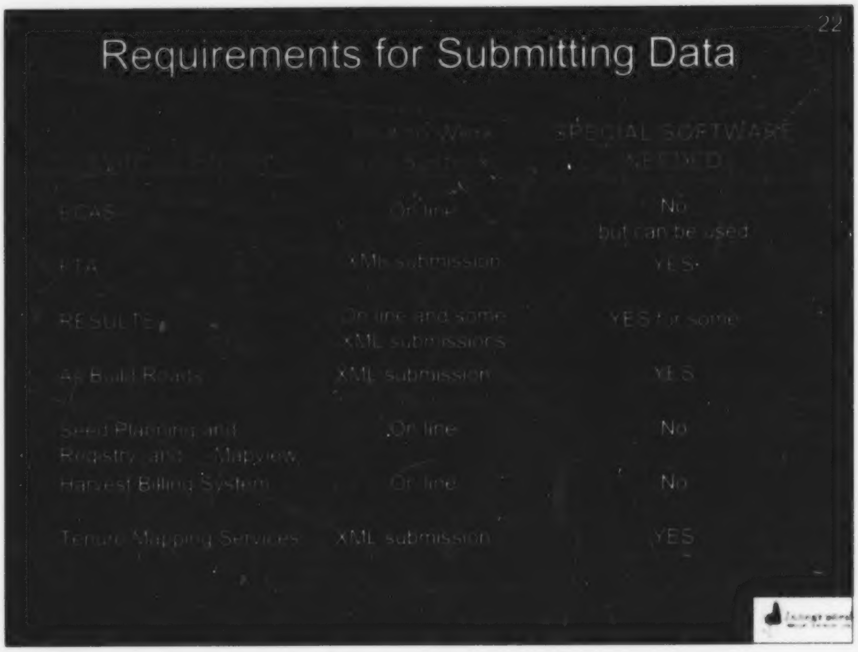
Ministry of Forests

Electronic Forest Management Application Access



How to Submit to the Ministry

- Varies depending on application
- Enter or check data on-line
  - Most applications allow for online data entry
  - Simple as filling out a form
- Create an XML/GML Document
  - Allows for maps to be submitted
  - The file is then uploaded to the Ministry



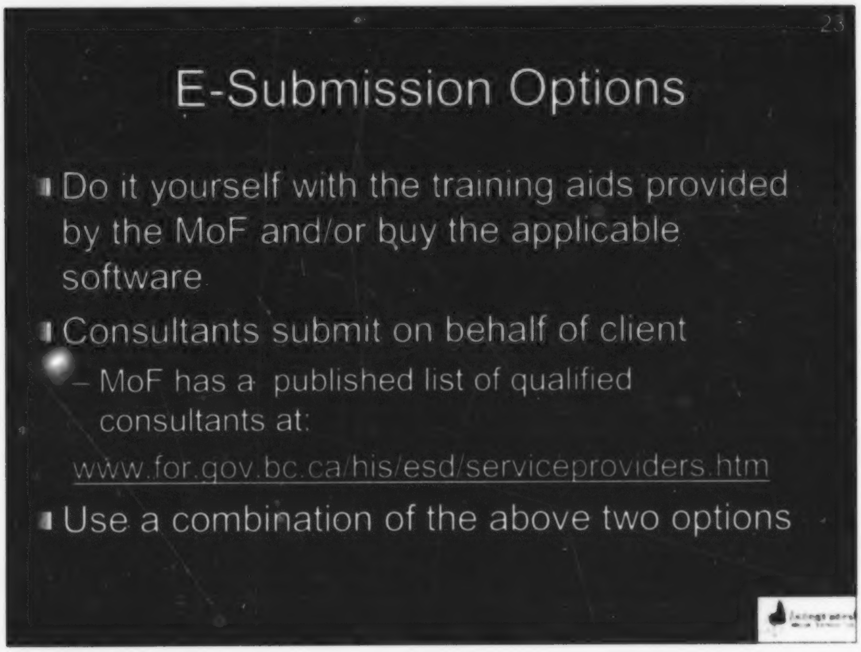
Requirements for Submitting Data

[illegible]	[illegible]	SPECIAL SOFTWARE NEEDED
ECAS	On line	No but can be used
FTA	XML submission	YES
RESULTS	On line and some XML submissions	YES for some
As Build Roads	XML submission	YES
Seed Planning and Registry and Mapview	On line	No
Harvest Billing System	On line	No
Tenure Mapping Services	XML submission	YES

Basically anything that requires a map submission; also requires Special Software

-The special software is able to create translate your data into an XML file.

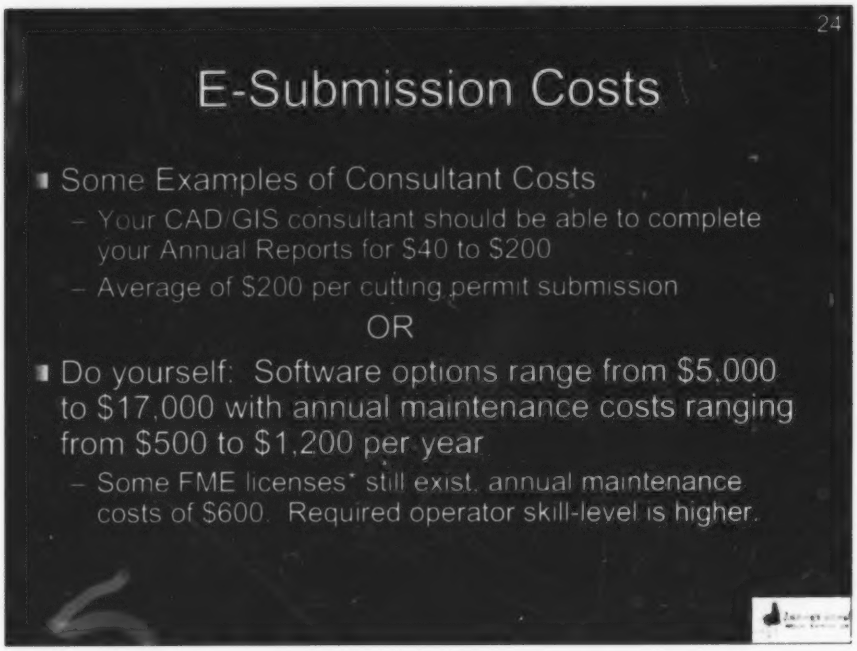
-XML files are explained at the start of the detailed part of the course.



E-Submission Options

- Do it yourself with the training aids provided by the MoF and/or buy the applicable software
- Consultants submit on behalf of client
  - MoF has a published list of qualified consultants at:

    www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/serviceproviders.htm
- Use a combination of the above two options



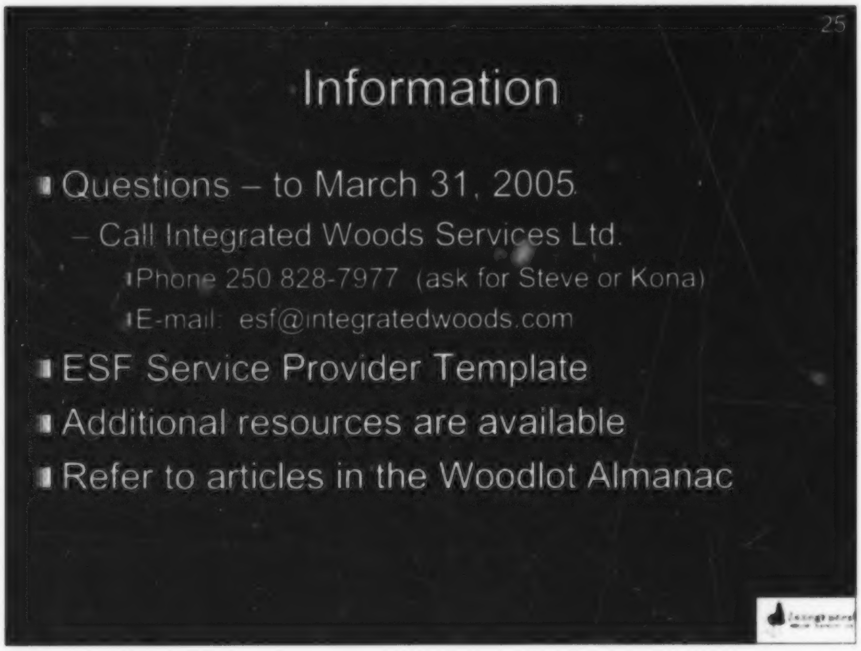
E-Submission Costs

- Some Examples of Consultant Costs
  - Your CAD/GIS consultant should be able to complete your Annual Reports for $40 to $200
  - Average of $200 per cutting permit submission

OR

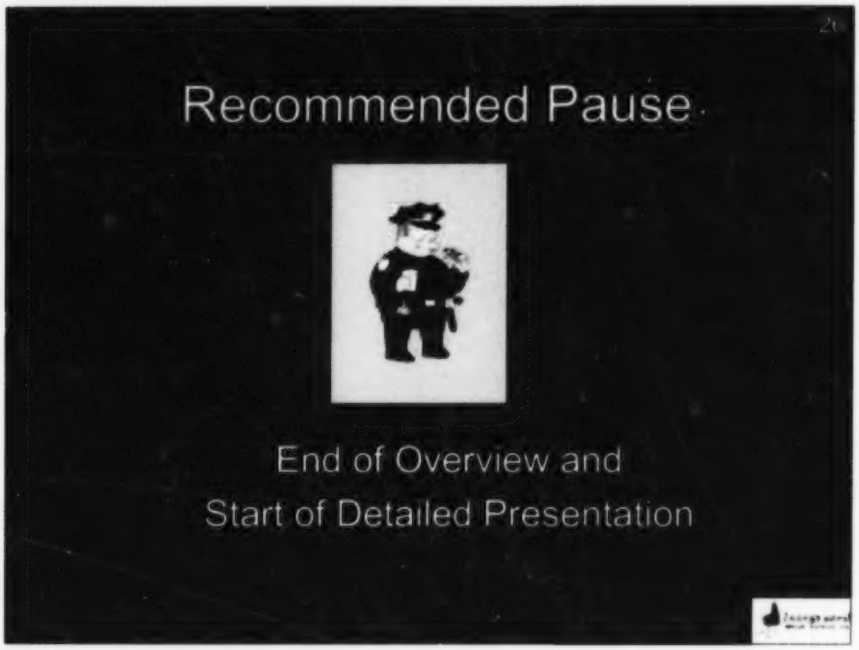
- Do yourself: Software options range from $5,000 to $17,000 with annual maintenance costs ranging from $500 to $1,200 per year
  - Some FME licenses* still exist, annual maintenance costs of $600. Required operator skill-level is higher.

*This is a software program that is explained later on in the presentation.



Information

- Questions – to March 31, 2005
  - Call Integrated Woods Services Ltd.
    - Phone 250 828-7977 (ask for Steve or Kona)
    - E-mail: esf@integratedwoods.com
- ESF Service Provider Template
- Additional resources are available
- Refer to articles in the Woodlot Almanac



Recommended Pause

End of Overview and
Start of Detailed Presentation

Woodlot Planning Workshop: Participant's Evaluation

Name: ____________________

Email: ____________________

Organization: ____________________

Thank you for taking the time to complete this evaluation. Your feedback will help us to improve future training.

Participant Feedback

1. Please rate the overall Workshop on a scale of 1 to 10:

Very Poor				Fair				Outstanding	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. After participating in the Woodlot Workshop – do you feel you have an understanding of:

	Yes	**No**
The information required to prepare a Woodlot Licence Plan?	☐	☐
Woodlot Licence Plan strategies and measures?	☐	☐
Woodlot Licence Plan performance requirements?	☐	☐
What will be expected of Licencees under the MOF Electronic Forest Management Initiative?	☐	☐

Comments: ____________________

3. What additional information or training do you require?

4. Was the workshop long enough to cover the content adequately?

Too Long	Too Short	Just Right
☐	☐	☐

5. Please rate the Federation Facilitator on a scale of 1 to 10:

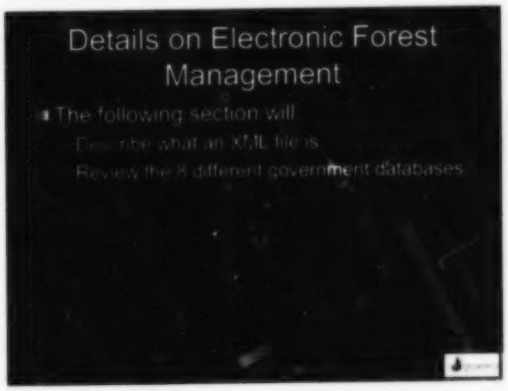
Very Poor				Fair				Outstanding	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

6. Please rate the MOF Facilitator on a scale of 1 to 10:

Very Poor				Fair				Outstanding	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

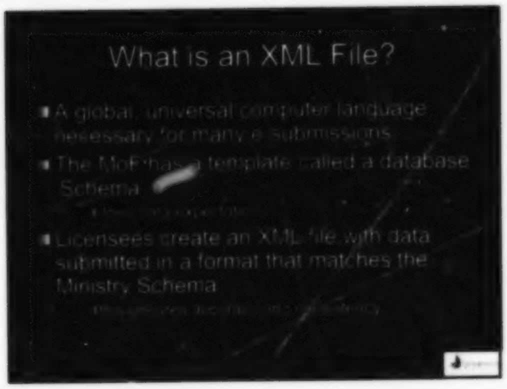
7. What suggestions do you have to improve the workshop?

8. Are you interested in attending a workshop where you would begin to develop your own WLP? Yes_____ No_____



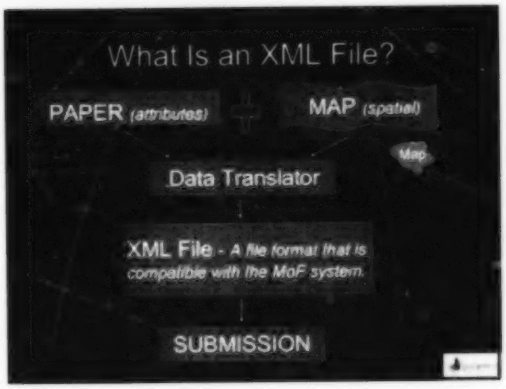
Details on Electronic Forest Management

- The following section will:
  - Describe what an XML file is
  - Review the 8 different government databases



What is an XML File?

- A global, universal computer language necessary for many e-submissions
- The MoF has a template called a database Schema
  - [illegible]
- Licensees create an XML file with data submitted in a format that matches the Ministry Schema
  - [illegible]



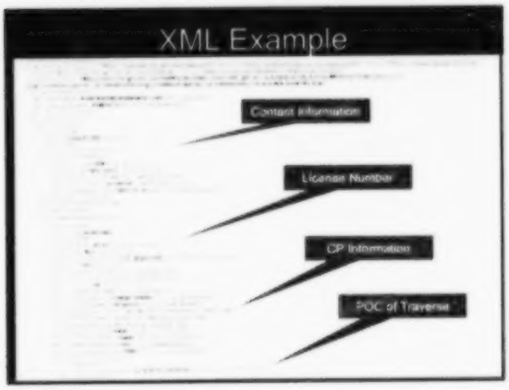
What Is an XML File?

PAPER *(attributes)* + MAP *(spatial)*

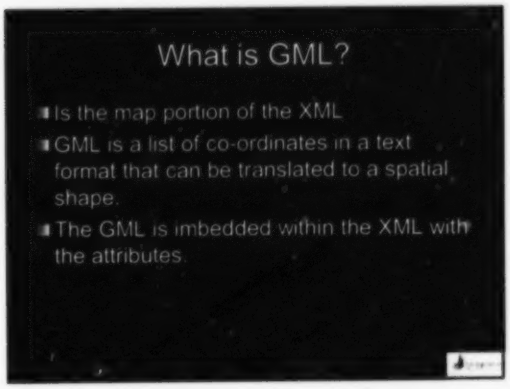
Data Translator

XML File - *A file format that is compatible with the MoF system.*

SUBMISSION

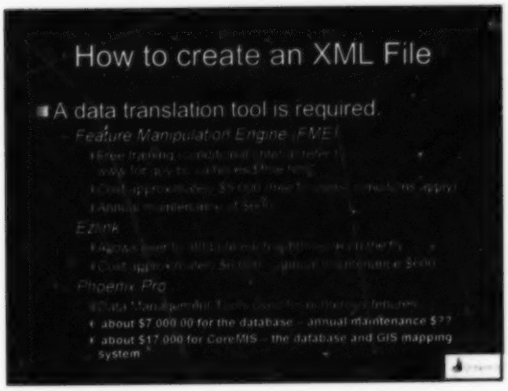


XML Example



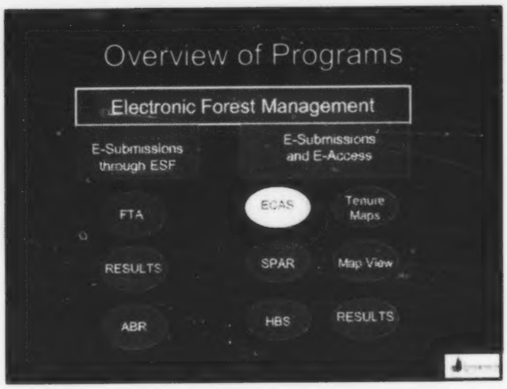
What is GML?

- Is the map portion of the XML
- GML is a list of co-ordinates in a text format that can be translated to a spatial shape.
- The GML is imbedded within the XML with the attributes.



How to create an XML File

- A data translation tool is required.
  - *Feature Manipulation Engine (FME)*
    - Free training [illegible]
    - Cost approximately $5,000 [illegible] apply)
    - Annual maintenance of [illegible]
  - *Ezlink*
    - [illegible]
    - Cost approximately [illegible] annual maintenance $600
  - *Phoenix Pro*
    - Data Management Tools [illegible]
    - about $7,000.00 for the database – annual maintenance $??
    - about $17,000 for CoreMIS – the database and GIS mapping system

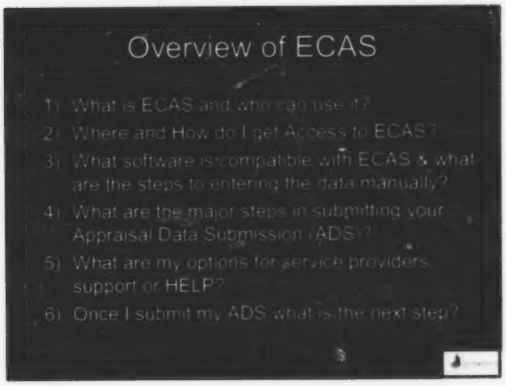


Overview of Programs

Electronic Forest Management

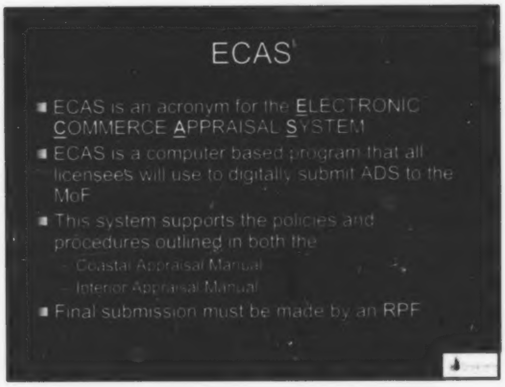
E-Submissions through ESF
- FTA
- RESULTS
- ABR

E-Submissions and E-Access
- ECAS
- Tenure Maps
- SPAR
- Map View
- HBS
- RESULTS



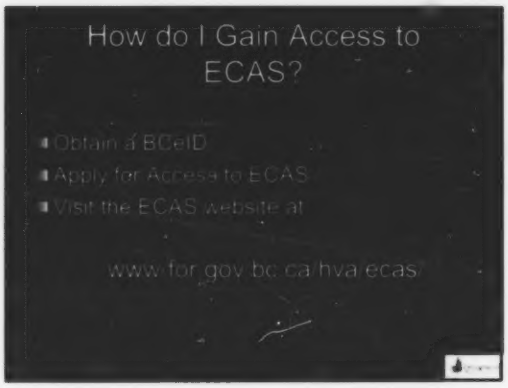
Overview of ECAS

1) What is ECAS and who can use it?
2) Where and How do I get Access to ECAS?
3) What software is compatible with ECAS & what are the steps to entering the data manually?
4) What are the major steps in submitting your Appraisal Data Submission (ADS)?
5) What are my options for service providers support or HELP?
6) Once I submit my ADS what is the next step?



ECAS

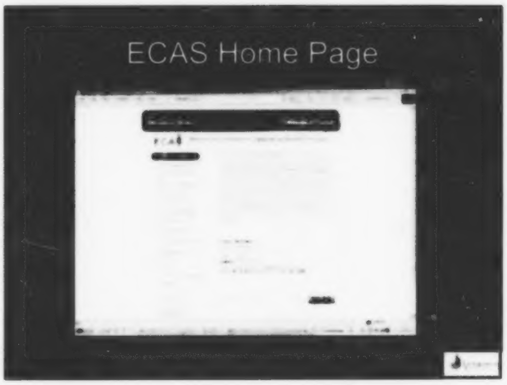
- ECAS is an acronym for the ELECTRONIC COMMERCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM
- ECAS is a computer based program that all licensees will use to digitally submit ADS to the MoF
- This system supports the policies and procedures outlined in both the
  - Coastal Appraisal Manual
  - Interior Appraisal Manual
- Final submission must be made by an RPF



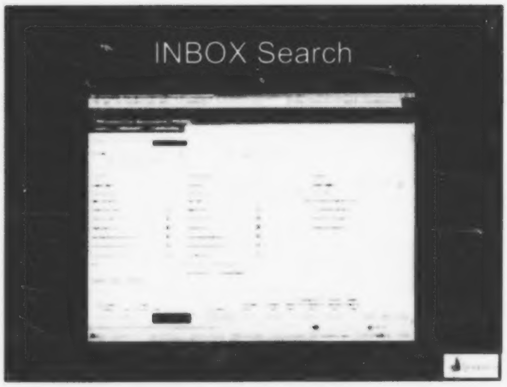
How do I Gain Access to ECAS?

- Obtain a BCeID
- Apply for Access to ECAS
- Visit the ECAS website at

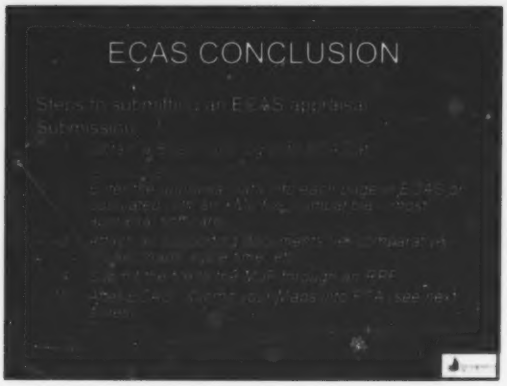
www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/ecas/



ECAS Home Page



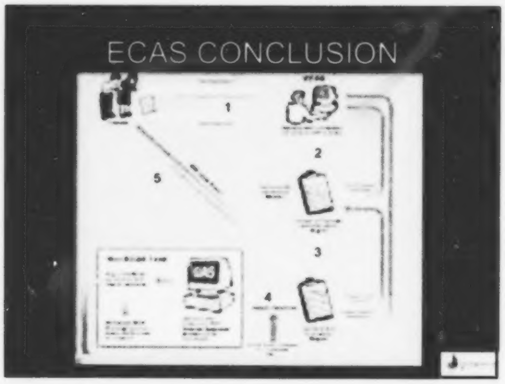
INBOX Search



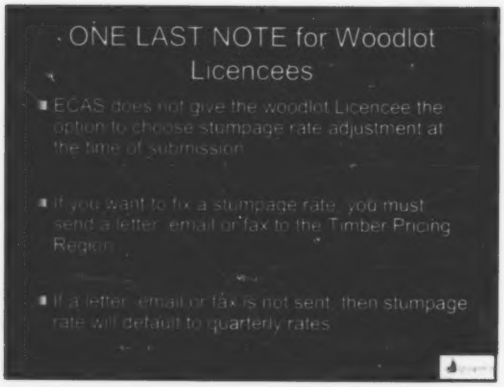
ECAS CONCLUSION

Steps to submitting an ECAS appraisal Submission:

- [illegible]
- Enter the appraisal data into each page in ECAS or [illegible] into an XML file [illegible] software
- Attach all supporting documents (ie comparative [illegible] forms etc)
- Submit the [illegible] XML through an RPF
- After ECAS [illegible] submit your Maps into FTA (see next screen)

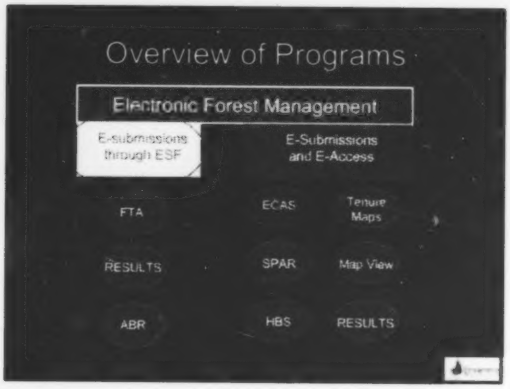


ECAS CONCLUSION



ONE LAST NOTE for Woodlot Licencees

- ECAS does not give the woodlot Licencee the option to choose stumpage rate adjustment at the time of submission
- If you want to fix a stumpage rate, you must send a letter, email or fax to the Timber Pricing Region
- If a letter, email or fax is not sent, then stumpage rate will default to quarterly rates



Overview of Programs

Electronic Forest Management

E-submissions through ESF

E-Submissions and E-Access

FTA

ECAS

Tenure Maps

RESULTS

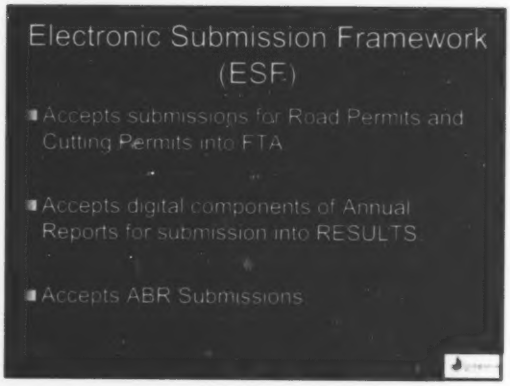
SPAR

Map View

ABR

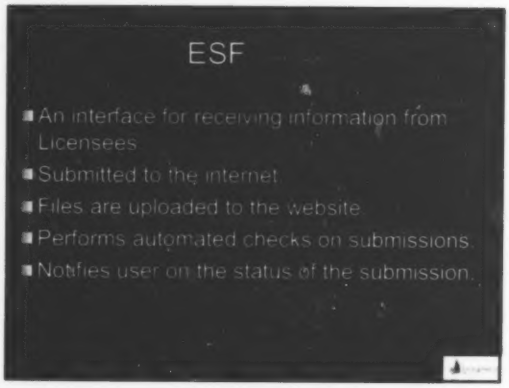
HBS

RESULTS



Electronic Submission Framework (ESF)

- Accepts submissions for Road Permits and Cutting Permits into FTA
- Accepts digital components of Annual Reports for submission into RESULTS
- Accepts ABR Submissions

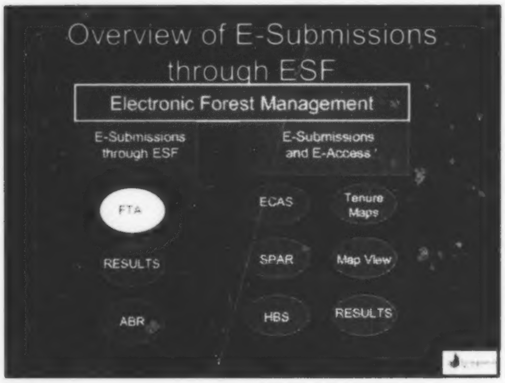


ESF

- An interface for receiving information from Licensees
- Submitted to the internet
- Files are uploaded to the website
- Performs automated checks on submissions.
- Notifies user on the status of the submission.

ESF Welcome Page

Overview of E-Submissions through ESF



Electronic Forest Management

E-Submissions through ESF

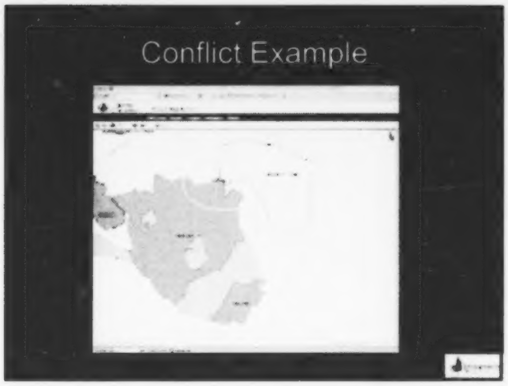
- FTA
- RESULTS
- ABR

E-Submissions and E-Access

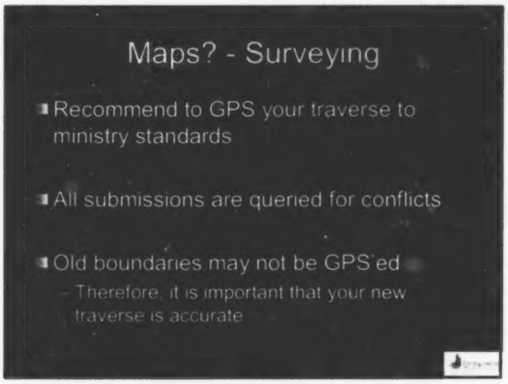
- ECAS
- Tenure Maps
- SPAR
- Map View
- HBS
- RESULTS

Forest Tenure Administration (FTA)

- MoF's new web based system that stores all road permit and Map applications
- Stores the administration and map information for RP and CP submissions
- Stores map boundaries for each block
- District staff check for boundary conflicts before the application is approved

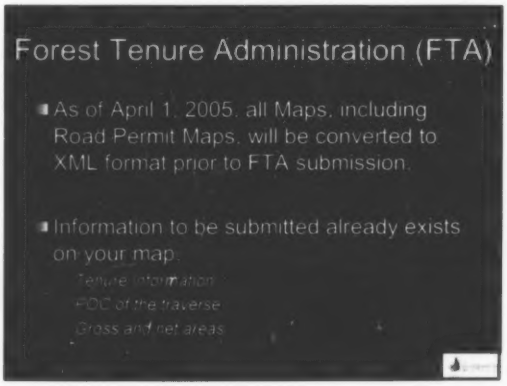


Conflict Example



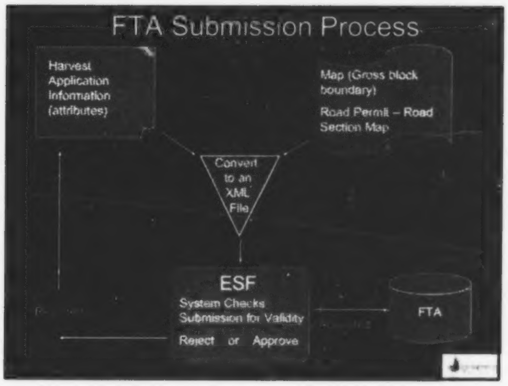
Maps? - Surveying

- Recommend to GPS your traverse to ministry standards
- All submissions are queried for conflicts
- Old boundaries may not be GPS'ed
  - Therefore, it is important that your new traverse is accurate



Forest Tenure Administration (FTA)

- As of April 1, 2005, all Maps, including Road Permit Maps, will be converted to XML format prior to FTA submission.
- Information to be submitted already exists on your map:
  - Tenure information
  - POC of the traverse
  - Gross and net areas



FTA Submission Process

Harvest Application Information (attributes)

Map (Gross block boundary)

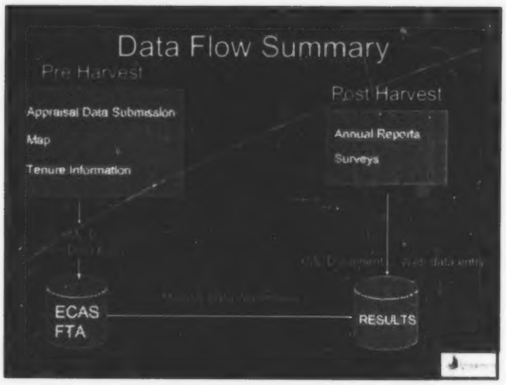
Road Permit – Road Section Map

Convert to an XML File

ESF

System Checks Submission for Validity

Reject or Approve



Data Flow Summary

Pre Harvest

Appraisal Data Submission

Map

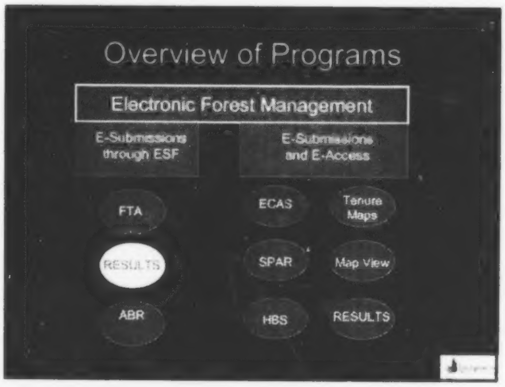
Tenure Information

Post Harvest

Annual Reports

Surveys

XML Document – Web data entry
ECAS
FTA
RESULTS



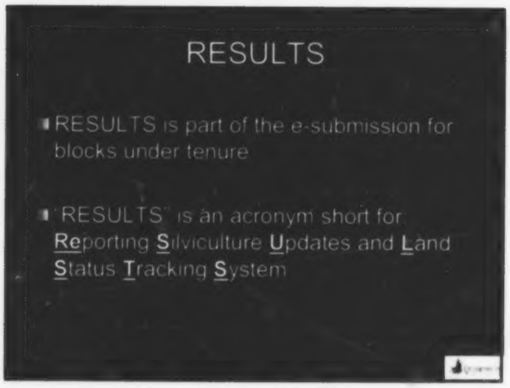
Overview of Programs

Electronic Forest Management

E-Submissions through ESF

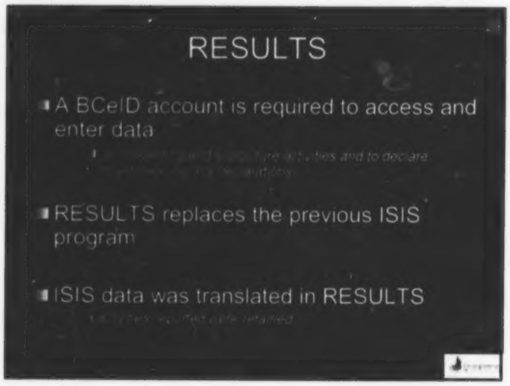
E-Submissions and E-Access

FTA
RESULTS
ABR
ECAS
Tenure Maps
SPAR
Map View
HBS
RESULTS



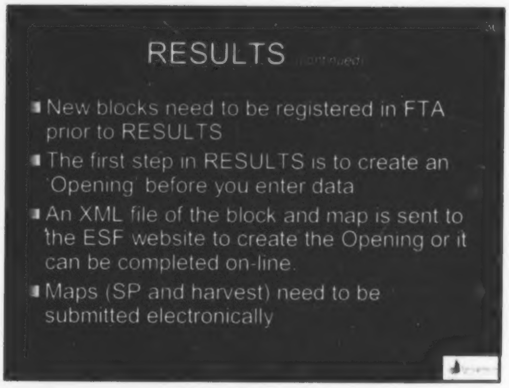
RESULTS

- RESULTS is part of the e-submission for blocks under tenure
- "RESULTS" is an acronym short for: **Re**porting **S**ilviculture **U**pdates and **L**and **S**tatus **T**racking **S**ystem



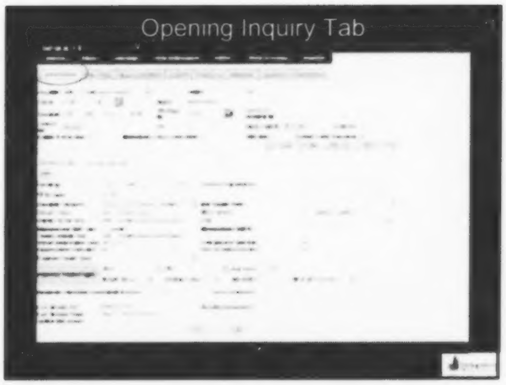
RESULTS

- A BCeID account is required to access and enter data
  - [illegible] and to declare [illegible]
- RESULTS replaces the previous ISIS program
- ISIS data was translated in RESULTS
  - [illegible] retained



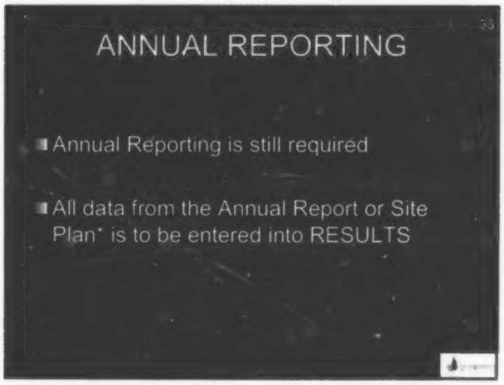
RESULTS (continued)

- New blocks need to be registered in FTA prior to RESULTS
- The first step in RESULTS is to create an 'Opening' before you enter data
- An XML file of the block and map is sent to the ESF website to create the Opening or it can be completed on-line.
- Maps (SP and harvest) need to be submitted electronically



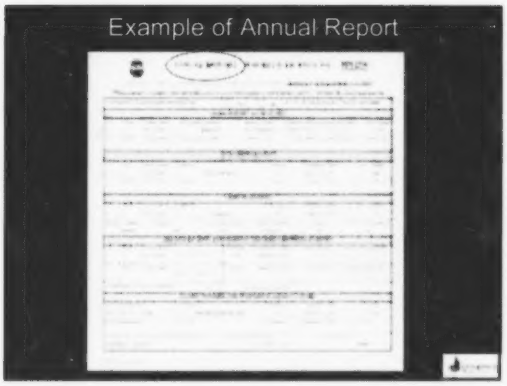
Opening Inquiry Tab

Site Plan Map *(SU's delineated)*

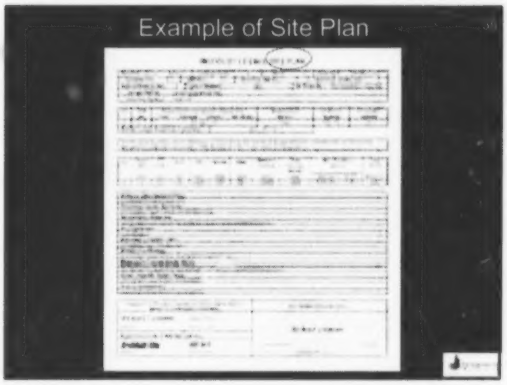


ANNUAL REPORTING

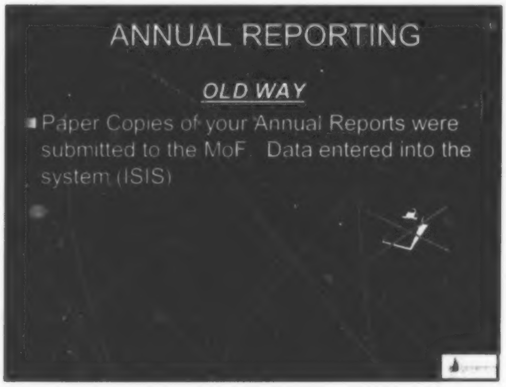
- Annual Reporting is still required
- All data from the Annual Report or Site Plan* is to be entered into RESULTS



Example of Annual Report



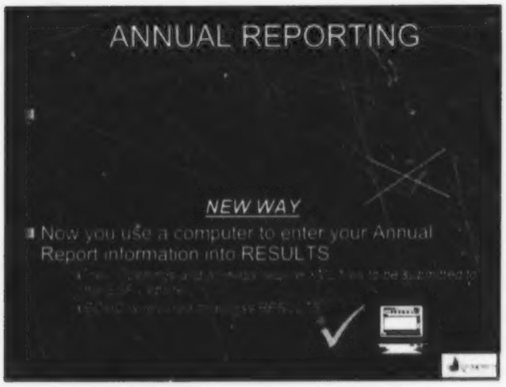
Example of Site Plan



ANNUAL REPORTING

OLD WAY

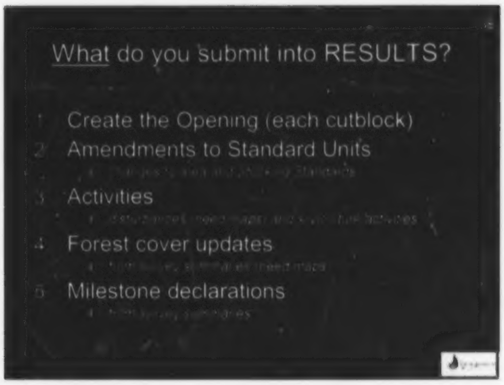
- Paper Copies of your Annual Reports were submitted to the MoF. Data entered into the system (ISIS)



ANNUAL REPORTING

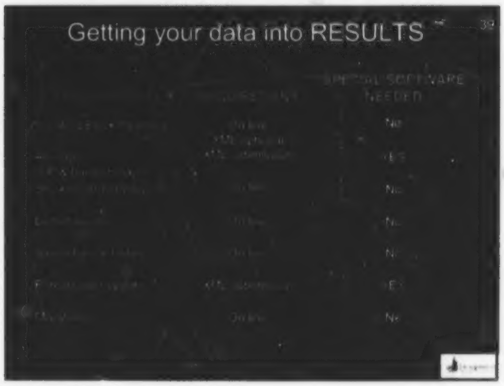
NEW WAY

- Now you use a computer to enter your Annual Report information into RESULTS



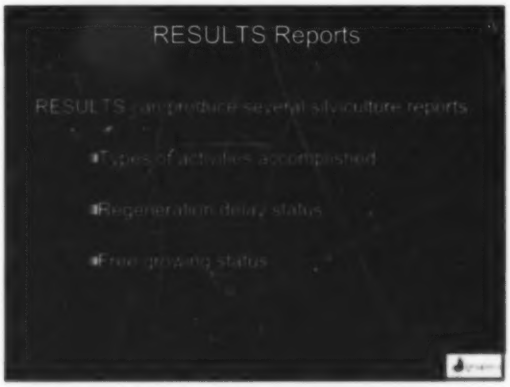
What do you submit into RESULTS?

1. Create the Opening (each cutblock)
2. Amendments to Standard Units
3. Activities
4. Forest cover updates
5. Milestone declarations



Getting your data into RESULTS

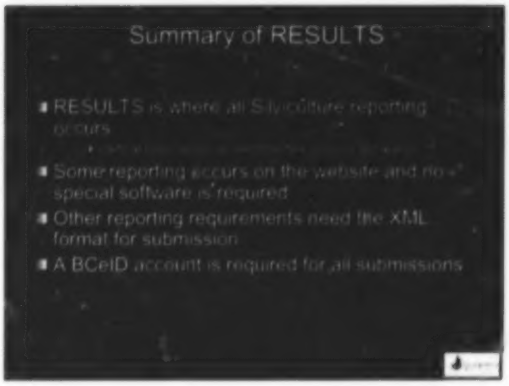
[illegible]	[illegible]	SPECIAL SOFTWARE NEEDED
[illegible]	On line	No
[illegible]	XML upload XML submission	YES
[illegible]	On line	No
[illegible]	On line	No
[illegible]	On line	No
[illegible]	XML submission	YES
[illegible]	On line	No



RESULTS Reports

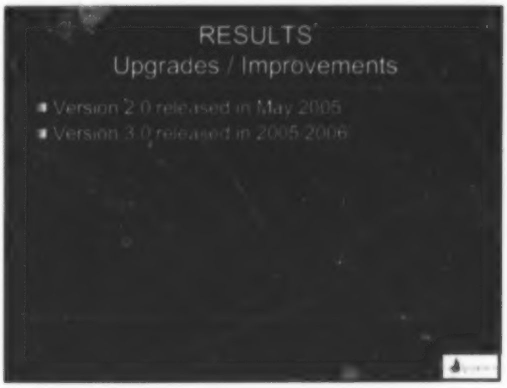
RESULTS can produce several silviculture reports

- Types of activities accomplished
- Regeneration delay status
- Free growing status



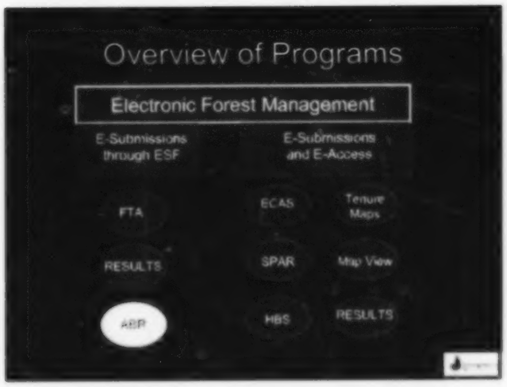
Summary of RESULTS

- RESULTS is where all Silviculture reporting occurs
  - [illegible]
- Some reporting occurs on the website and no special software is required
- Other reporting requirements need the XML format for submission
- A BCeID account is required for all submissions



RESULTS
Upgrades / Improvements

- Version 2.0 released in May 2005
- Version 3.0 released in 2005/2006



Overview of Programs

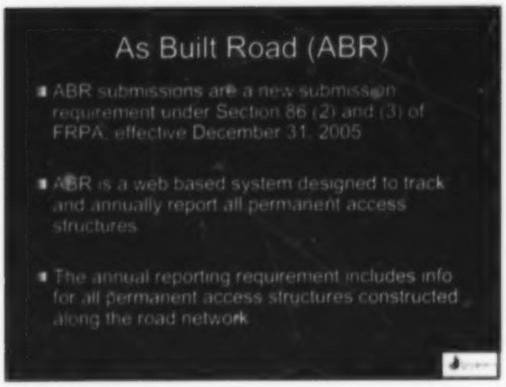
Electronic Forest Management

E-Submissions through ESF

- FTA
- RESULTS
- ABR

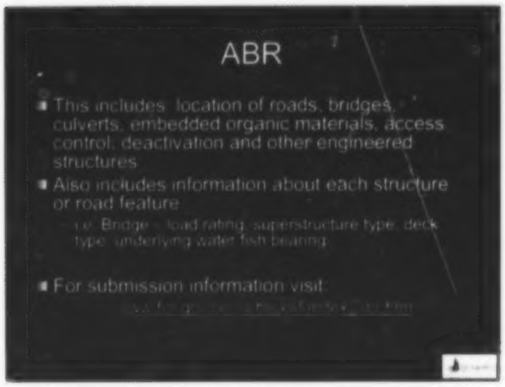
E-Submissions and E-Access

- ECAS
- Tenure Maps
- SPAR
- Map View
- HBS
- RESULTS



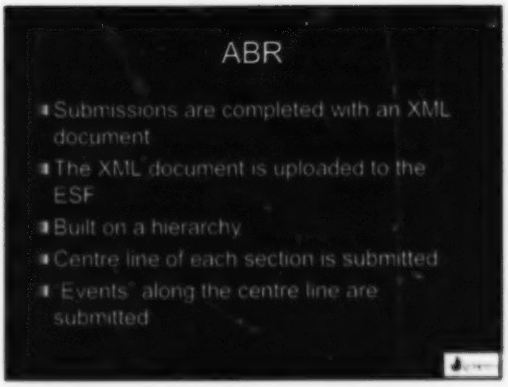
As Built Road (ABR)

- ABR submissions are a new submission requirement under Section 86 (2) and (3) of FRPA, effective December 31, 2005
- ABR is a web based system designed to track and annually report all permanent access structures
- The annual reporting requirement includes info for all permanent access structures constructed along the road network



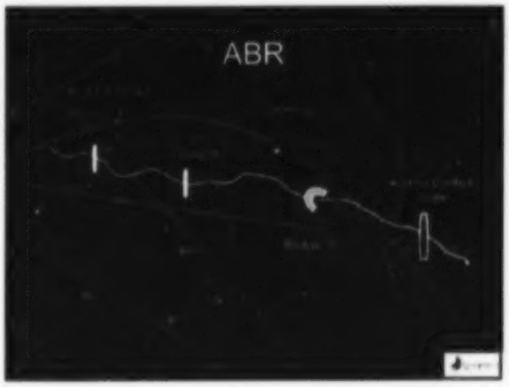
ABR

- This includes: location of roads, bridges, culverts, embedded organic materials, access control, deactivation and other engineered structures
- Also includes information about each structure or road feature
  - i.e. Bridge – load rating, superstructure type, deck type, underlying water fish bearing
- For submission information visit: [illegible]

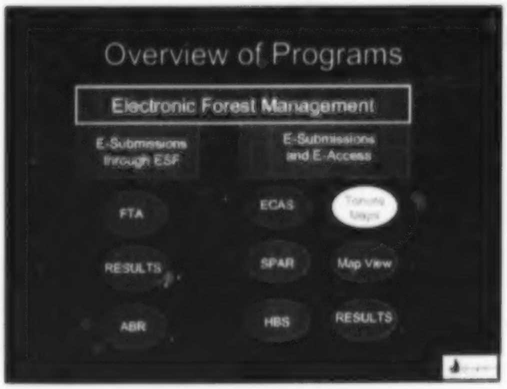


ABR

- Submissions are completed with an XML document
- The XML document is uploaded to the ESF
- Built on a hierarchy
- Centre line of each section is submitted
- "Events" along the centre line are submitted



ABR



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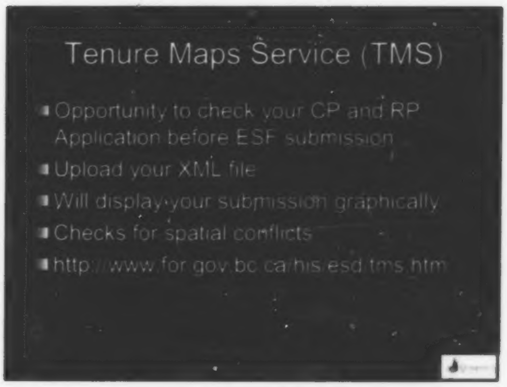
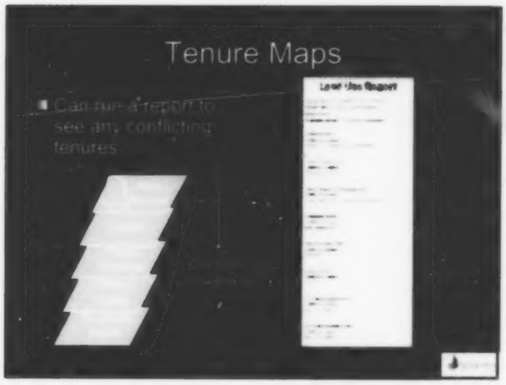


Tenure Maps Service (TMS)

- Opportunity to check your CP and RP Application before ESF submission
- Upload your XML file
- Will display your submission graphically
- Checks for spatial conflicts
- http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/tms.htm

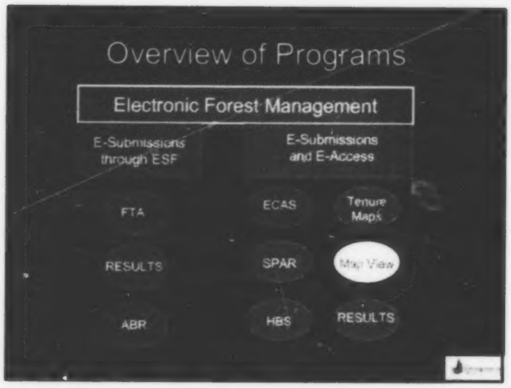


Tenure Maps

- Can run a report to see any conflicting tenures

Tenure Maps Website

Land Use Report



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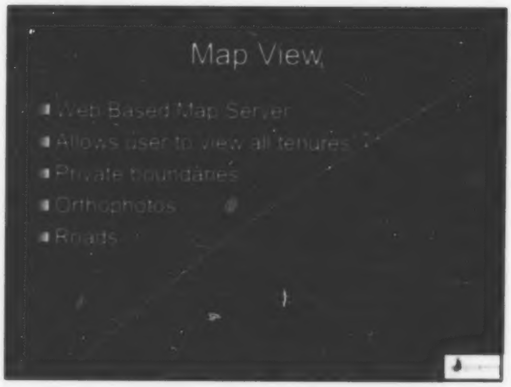
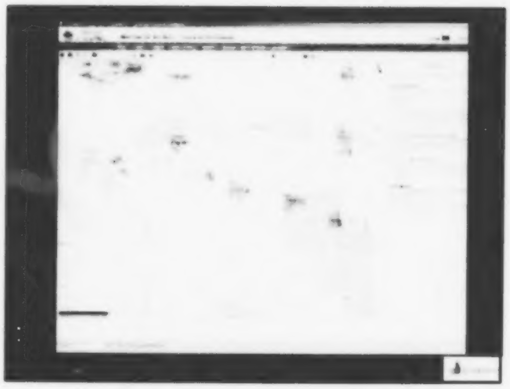
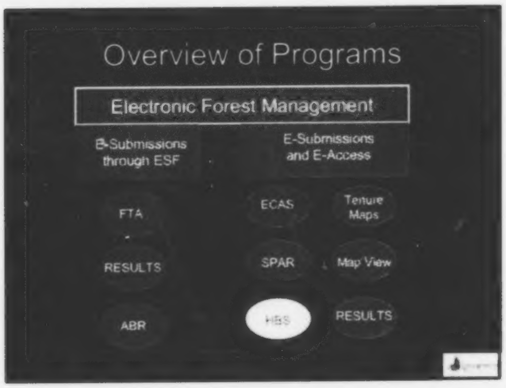


Map View

- Web Based Map Server
- Allows user to view all tenures
- Private boundaries
- Orthophotos
- Roads





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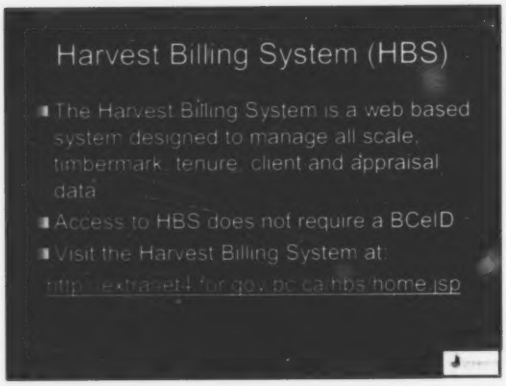
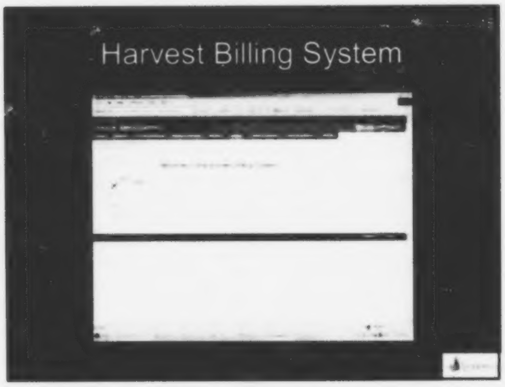


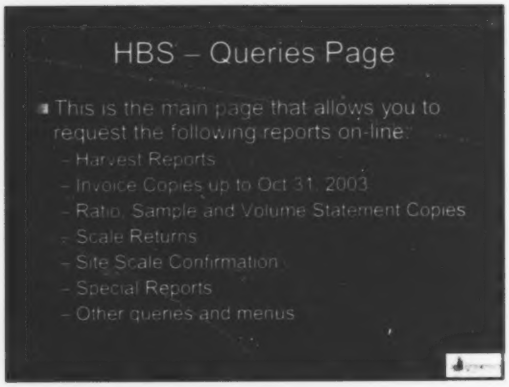
Harvest Billing System (HBS)

- The Harvest Billing System is a web based system designed to manage all scale, timbermark, tenure, client and appraisal data
- Access to HBS does not require a BCeID
- Visit the Harvest Billing System at:

http://extranet4.for.gov.bc.ca/hbs/home.jsp

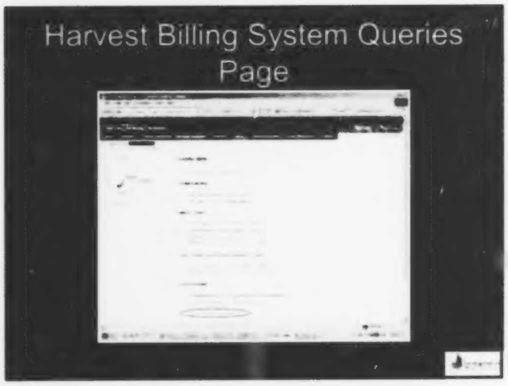


Harvest Billing System

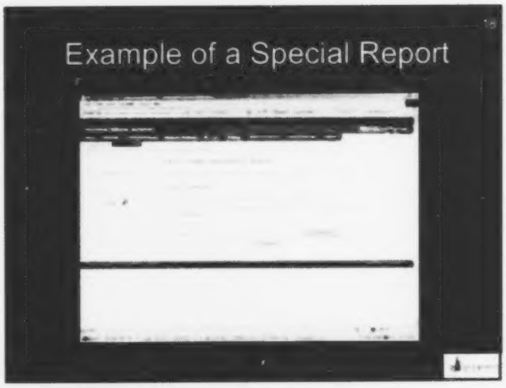


HBS – Queries Page

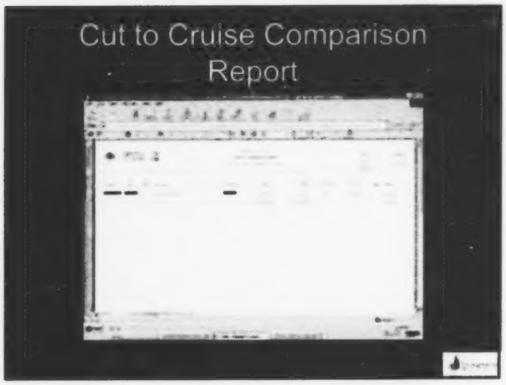
- This is the main page that allows you to request the following reports on-line:
  - Harvest Reports
  - Invoice Copies up to Oct 31, 2003
  - Ratio, Sample and Volume Statement Copies
  - Scale Returns
  - Site Scale Confirmation
  - Special Reports
  - Other queries and menus



Harvest Billing System Queries Page



Example of a Special Report

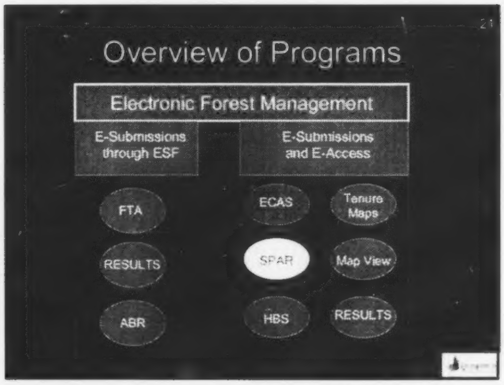


Cut to Cruise Comparison Report

HBS - Conclusion

- You do not need a BCeID
- HBS is a user friendly system that can be used to search all scale, timbermark, tenure, client and appraisal data.

Overview of Programs



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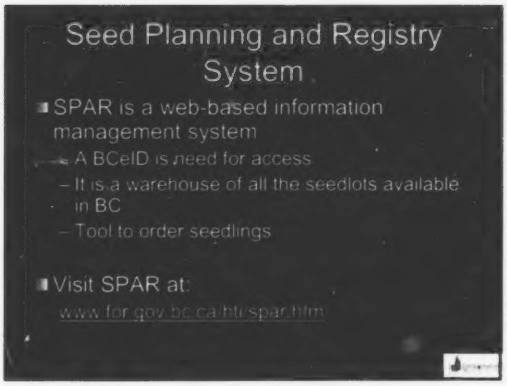
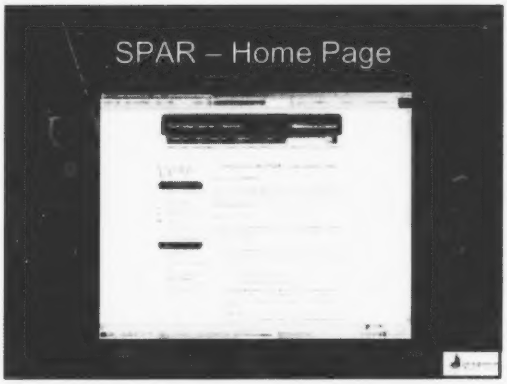
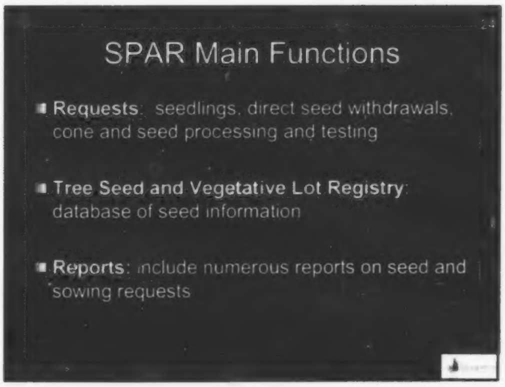


Seed Planning and Registry System

- SPAR is a web-based information management system
  - A BCeID is need for access
  - It is a warehouse of all the seedlots available in BC
  - Tool to order seedlings
- Visit SPAR at:
  www.for.gov.bc.ca/hti/spar.htm

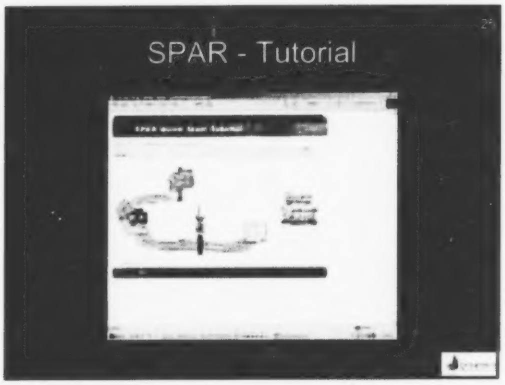


SPAR – Home Page

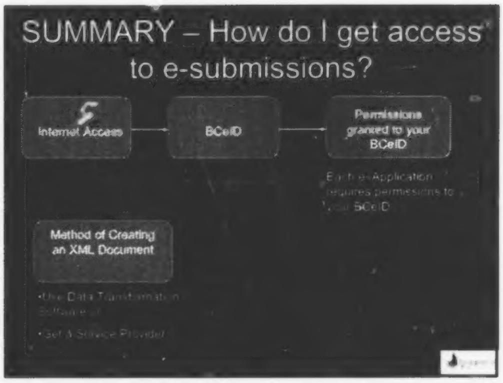


SPAR Main Functions

- **Requests**: seedlings, direct seed withdrawals, cone and seed processing and testing
- **Tree Seed and Vegetative Lot Registry**: database of seed information
- **Reports**: include numerous reports on seed and sowing requests



SPAR - Tutorial



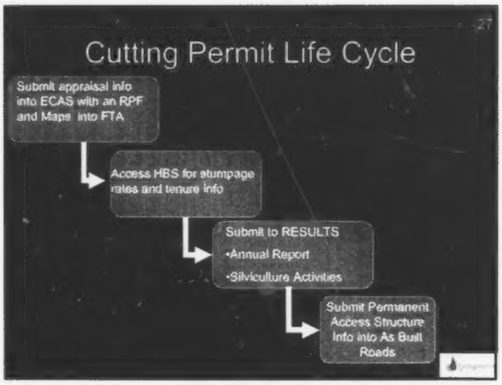
SUMMARY – How do I get access to e-submissions?

Internet Access → BCeID → Permissions granted to your BCeID

Each e-Application requires permissions to your BCeID

Method of Creating an XML Document

- Use Data Transformation Software or
- Get A Service Provider



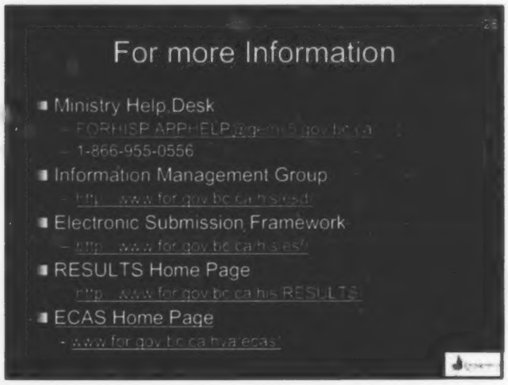
Cutting Permit Life Cycle

Submit appraisal info into ECAS with an RPF and Maps into FTA

Access HBS for stumpage rates and tenure info

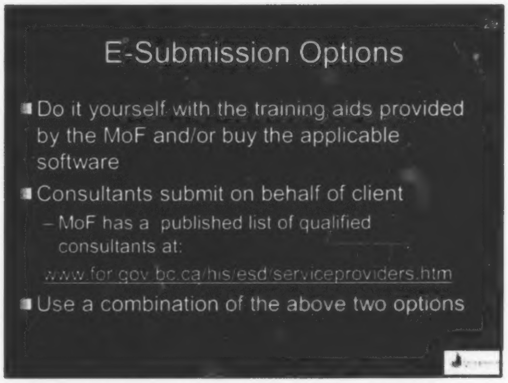
Submit to RESULTS
- Annual Report
- Silviculture Activities

Submit Permanent Access Structure Info into As Built Roads



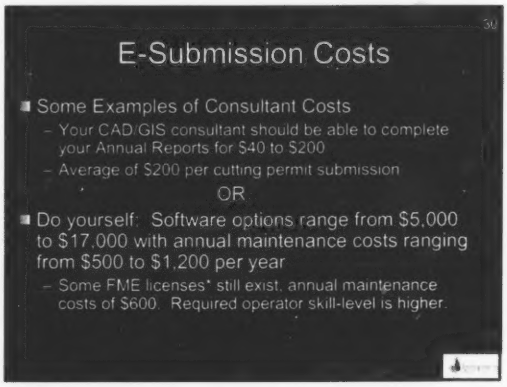
For more Information

- Ministry Help Desk
  - FORHISP.APPHELP@gems5.gov.bc.ca
  - 1-866-955-0556
- Information Management Group
  - http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/
- Electronic Submission Framework
  - http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esf/
- RESULTS Home Page
  - http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/RESULTS/
- ECAS Home Page
  - www.for.gov.bc.ca/hva/ecas/



E-Submission Options

- Do it yourself with the training aids provided by the MoF and/or buy the applicable software
- Consultants submit on behalf of client
  - MoF has a published list of qualified consultants at:
  www.for.gov.bc.ca/his/esd/serviceproviders.htm
- Use a combination of the above two options

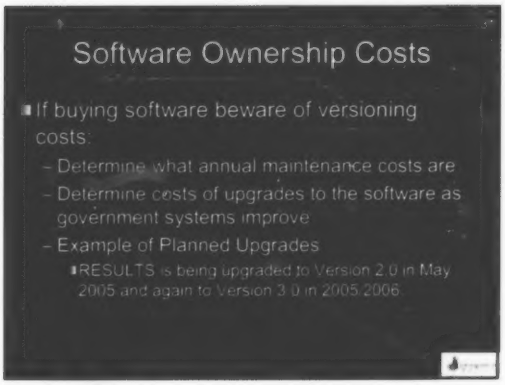


E-Submission Costs

- Some Examples of Consultant Costs
  - Your CAD/GIS consultant should be able to complete your Annual Reports for $40 to $200
  - Average of $200 per cutting permit submission

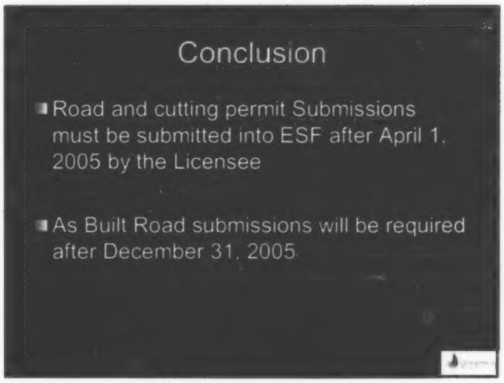
OR

- Do yourself: Software options range from $5,000 to $17,000 with annual maintenance costs ranging from $500 to $1,200 per year
  - Some FME licenses* still exist, annual maintenance costs of $600. Required operator skill-level is higher.



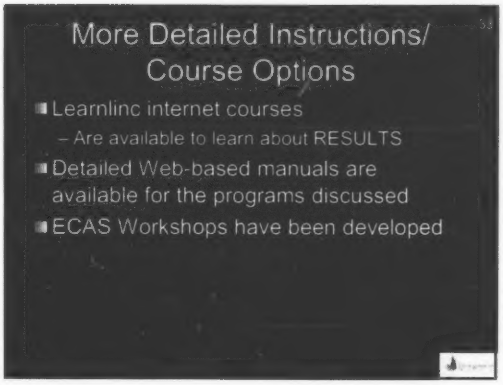
Software Ownership Costs

- If buying software beware of versioning costs:
  - Determine what annual maintenance costs are
  - Determine costs of upgrades to the software as government systems improve
  - Example of Planned Upgrades
    - RESULTS is being upgraded to Version 2.0 in May 2005 and again to Version 3.0 in 2005/2006.



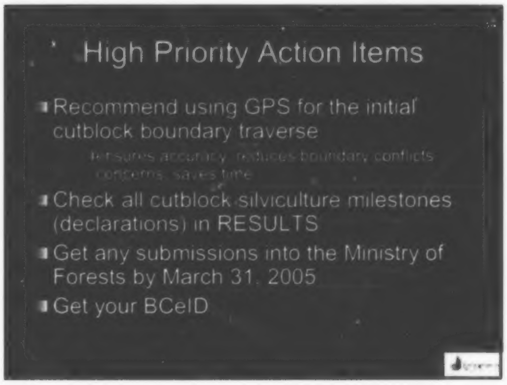
Conclusion

- Road and cutting permit Submissions must be submitted into ESF after April 1, 2005 by the Licensee
- As Built Road submissions will be required after December 31, 2005



More Detailed Instructions/ Course Options

- Learnlinc internet courses
  - Are available to learn about RESULTS
- Detailed Web-based manuals are available for the programs discussed
- ECAS Workshops have been developed



High Priority Action Items

- Recommend using GPS for the initial cutblock boundary traverse
  - ensures accuracy, reduces boundary conflicts concerns, saves time
- Check all cutblock silviculture milestones (declarations) in RESULTS
- Get any submissions into the Ministry of Forests by March 31, 2005
- Get your BCeID